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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL XX NO 204 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA.

SIR ZULFIKAR WARNS MUSLIM "CLIQUE"

Rising Tide Of Revolt

EXPRESSION OF INDEPENDENT OPINION CANNOT BE STIFLED

Accept Laws Of Democracy If You Want Constitutional Government

SIMLA, Aug. 24.

Nawab Sir Zulfikar Ali Khan, a prominent member of the Legislative Assembly and Secretary, Punjab Chiefs' Association has issued the following statement to the press:—

"The resolutions passed at the meeting of the All-India Muslim Conference at Delhi are materially the same as have emerged from such meetings before. They give expression to Muslim hopes and fears with which I agree. In fact, when I presided over the meeting held in Simla, prominent men of our community present on that occasion entertained the same views.

CLIQUE" WARNED.

I regret to see that some members of the Executive Board violently dissented from those whose votes defeated the minority. If we aspire to constitutional Government, we must accept the laws of democracy and be under perfect discipline. I cannot, however, ignore the rising tide of revolt against the methods adopted by a clique which deliberately suppresses expression of independent opinion by more enterprising people among us. I am afraid this will lead to disintegration of this body.

HINDUS AND POLITICS.

"My attention has been drawn to another resolution of this meeting which expresses disapproval of the methods of the Associated Press of India. Fairness demands that I should contradict it. My experience extending over more than two decades has impressed me with the general good sense shown by this Agency. The condemnation is neither just nor justifiable. If more messages appear with regard to political activities of Hindu organizations it is because there is more intense political life among them than we find with us."—A. P.

EBOR HANDICAP

Cat O' Nine Tails Wins

LONDON, August 24.

The Ebor Handicap, run at York to-day over a distance of 1 mile and 6 furlongs, resulted in win for Cat O' Nine Tails, Pickle and Sans Espoir dead-heated for the second place.

Nineteen ran.

Won by length.

The following were the starting prices:—

9 to 1 against CAT O' NINE TAILS.

9 to 1 against PICKLE.

100 to 9 against SANS ESPOIR.

Weights were as follows:—

CAT O' NINE TAILS, 7 stone 8 lbs.

PICKLE, 7 stone 9 lbs.

SANS ESPOIR, 7 stone 1 lb.—Reuter's Special.

"GOVINDA" PROCESSION CLASHES IN BOMBAY

One Killed And Another Injured At Kurla—

14 ARRESTS AT GIRGAUM

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

A Hindu was murdered this afternoon at Kurla as a sequel to a fight between two Govinda Processions which had started out to celebrate the Janmashtami.

It appears that a quarrel arose between the rival processionists and one of them whipped out a knife and stabbed a member of the rival procession.

From enquiries it transpires that the cause for the stabbing was that during the last Mill Strike at Kurla, one Narayan Manjreker, it is alleged was trying to break the strike by dividing the strikers and importing blacklegs. Baboo Teli, a mill worker, who was one of the strikers, was in the know of the work that Narayan was doing. To-day when the Govinda Processions started they were in two rival groups and when they came in clash Baboo Teli attacked Narayan Manjreker, who in his turn whipped out a knife and stabbed Teli, who died on the spot. Manjreker who received injuries was arrested by the police and has been detained in the hospital.

Fourteen Arrests At Girgaum

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

There was a clash between two rival Govinda processions this evening at Girgaum in which besides some members of the procession three police constables also got injured. Due to the prompt action taken by a police constable, who was also one of those injured, the crowd was soon dispersed and fourteen persons were arrested.

It appears that at about 3-30 p.m. a Govinda procession started from Kandewadi and while it was passing Kelliwadi, it was reported to the Lamington Road Police Station that stones were being thrown by some persons at the procession. Sub-Inspector Khotawala proceeded to the place and found that everything was quiet. He also noticed that the processionists were unarmed.

SUDDEN ATTACK.

As the destination of the procession was Choupathy it proceeded via Girgaum Back Road to pass through Sandhurst Road. When the procession reached the Prarthana Samaj, it is said, that another Govinda procesion emerged out of the Benham Hall Lane and suddenly began to attack the processionists from Kandewadi with 'lathis' and stones. Police constable No. C 1015 tried to disperse the crowd. Two other police constables also helped him. But in trying to disperse them all the three of them got injuries. While the Constable No. 1015 was chasing a crowd, it is said, he fell down once and suffered some minor injuries. In spite of it he continued the chase.

ARRESTS.

About fourteen of them got into a vacant room in a building nearby and the constable who was armed with a 'lathi' went and stood at the door and put all of them under arrest. He waited near the door till his other two comrades came and marched all the fourteen to the police station. The number of injured from amongst the processionists is not known.

The three constables who received injuries were removed to the J. J. Hospital, two of them were treated for minor injuries and allowed to go. One of them has been detained in the hospital.

Twelve Hindu processionists have been arrested this morning by the Princess Street police for defying the Police Chief's order against carrying lethal weapons.

Kent All Out For 295

INDIA SCORE 85 FOR 2 IN FIRST INNINGS

LONDON, August 24.

The cricket match between Kent and All-India commenced at Canterbury to-day.

Kent, batting first, were all out for 295 and Indians had then made 85 for loss of 2 wickets at the close.

Dull weather prevailed when All-India cricket team met Kent at Canterbury to-day. The wicket was good. Attendance numbered 5,000.

Freeman had recovered from heat attack which kept him from the field on Monday and Tuesday.

Woolley and Pearse who opened Kent's innings had to face very accurate bowling at the start. 12 runs were made in 20 minutes and then Woolley opened on his shoulders. Runs now began to come very quickly, Woolley putting on 50 out of 58 in 45 minutes. He however gave two sharp chances at 40 and 57, Kent were 73 for no loss at 12.55 but then Nissar recovered his accuracy and dismissed 4 batsmen before lunch for the addition of 32 runs. Wooley was out l.b.w. to him for 68 which included 1 six and 9 fours.

Pearce was held by Navle for 16 Ames by Jehangirkhan for 10, and a brilliant one-handed catch by Navle at the wicket disposed of Valentine for 4. Nissar and Navle were combining well but the tourists dropped many catches.

105 FOR 4 AT LUNCH

The total at lunch interval was 105 for 4 wickets, Akers Douglas being (not out) with 1.

The following are detailed scores up to lunch interval:—

KENT FIRST INNINGS.

Woolley l.b.w. b Nissar	63
Pearce c Navle b Nissar	16
Ames c Jehangir Khan b Nissar	10
Valentine c Navle b Nissar	4
Akers-Douglas	1
Extras	6
Total (for 4 at lunch interval)	105

—Reuter.

Madras Civic Address To Calcutta Mayor

—:o:—

MADRAS, August 24.

On the motion of Mr. Hamid Khan, the Madras Corporation voted that a civic address be presented to Dr. Bidhan Roy, Mayor of Calcutta, and Sir Nilratan Sircar, during their visit to the city —A.P.

CIVILIAN NOT ELIGIBLE?

Additional Superior Judicial Office For Bengal

CALCUTTA, August 24.

The Calcutta Gazette announces that with the previous sanction of the Governor-General-in-Council, the Governor in Council notifies that one Additional Superior Judicial Office ordinarily filled from amongst members of the Indian Civil Service shall be filled by the appointment of a person not being a member of the Indian Civil Service.—A.P.

COSGRAVE'S NEW TUNE

War Debts Will Go And Also Annuities

HIT AT DE VALERA'S GOVERNMENT

LONDON, Aug. 24.

"No hope lies in the legal argument for the retention of the land annuities," declared Mr. Cosgrave in a speech in Dublin replying to the speech, at Drogheda of Mr. de Valera, whose attitude he described as "good politics but bad law and worse morals."

Mr. Cosgrave said that the so-called "secret agreement" of 1923 saved the Irish tax-payer the very considerable expense of the new department of state. More important still, it imposed upon the British Government, an annual liability of nearly a million sterling which but for the "secret agreement," the Irish tax-payers might have been called upon to bear.

"Nothing has more clearly demonstrated the Government's realisation of the weakness of their case on the land annuities than the continued and continuous insistence on the supposed secrecy of the agreement of February 12, 1925. We urged Government to abandone legal chicanery and seek to take fulll advantage of the new situation which now offers itself and which was not available to us."

LIABILITY FOR WAR DEBTS.

When the Free State made the settlement in 1925 wiping out liability for war-debts, they used the fact of their liability to pay war debts to help them to avoid further liability under Article Five of the Treaty. "The situation has now altered and there is hope of an all-round remission of war-debts. If Great Britain can get such a remission the liability she undertook under the agreement of December 1925 may be reduced. Consequently a case may arise for remission of the land annuities. If Mr. de Valera's Government fail to realise and to take full advantage of their opportunities, the farmers who are now being asked to pay the annuities twice over and at the same time suffer in patriotic silence poverty and possible ruin will know how to deal with such a Government at the appropriate time."—Reuter.

Killed In Canoe Accident

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 24.

The Greenland administration announces that explorer H. G. Watkins, the leader of Greenland Air Survey, perished on August 20, in a canoe accident.—Reuter.

"Muslim Outlook" Re-Appears

LAHORE, August 23.

The "Muslim Outlook" which suspended publication seven months' back, reappeared this morning under the joint editorship of Mr. B. D. Leaden and Mr. A. Majid.—A.P.

TWO KILLED & MANY INJURED

—:o:—

Busmen's Clash In Madura

MADURA, August 24.

A long standing rivalry between the employers of two rival bus services led to a serious clash overnight near East Gate. Soda bottles and brickbats were used.

One man was found dead during the melee, while another watching the fight from a corner was fatally stabbed.

Many received minor injuries. —A.P.

Plane Crash

AVIATORS UNHURT

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Aug. 24.

St John.—Aviators Solberg and Petersen have crashed on Placentia Bay but are unhurt. The machine nowever has been very much damaged.

Messrs. Lee and Bochkon have landed at Harbour Grace.

Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson and party have arrived at St. John.—Reuter.

(Earlier News On Page 7.)

SUBORDINATE JUDGESHIPS

Why Not Appoint Servants In Judicial Dept.?

RATNAGIRI, (By Mail).

Mr. Venkatrao Anandrao Surve M.L.C., (Ratnagiri), has tabled the following resolution for discussion at the second session of the Bombay Legislative Council to be held in Poona next month.

"This Council recommends to the Government to appoint either as Subordinate Judges or in other posts, having equally good pay and prospects, such servants in the Judicial Department who being B.A., LL.Bs., joined the Judicial Department under the old rules and were given to understand that they would be made Subordinate Judges in due course."—A.P.

"FREE FROM SERIOUS DISTURBANCES"

Government Review Of C. D. Movement In Madras

MADRAS, August 24.

A Government Communique reviewing the civil disobedience movement in the Presidency say that the situation in the first half of August continued to be free from serious disturbances.

The total convictions during the fortnight were 72 of which 66 were under the ordinary law.—A.P.

Malaviya Interviews Bengal Governor

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, August 24.

His Excellency the Governor granted an interview to Pandit Malaviya.—A.P.

STOP PRESS

WELCOME TO OTTAWA DELEGATION

—:o:—

LONDON, Aug. 24.

The Ottawa Delegation will be given a civic reception on arrival at Southampton on Friday afternoon when the Empress of Britain docks. Several thousands of people are expected to be gathered on the quayside to welcome the delegation. It was originally intended that Mr. Baldwin, as leader of the delegation should be entertained by the Mayor and Corporation in the evening but Mr. Baldwin declined as he was anxious to reach London as early as possible.

The Delegation will be welcomed at Waterloo Station the same afternoon by a number of Cabinet colleagues, including Lord Sankey, the Lord Chancellor, Sir Samuel Hoare, the Secretary of State for India and Sir Henry Betterton, Minister of Labour.

Special arrangements are being made by the Southern Railway to enable the public to participate in the 'Welcome Home".

The Report of the Ottawa delegates will be heard by the Cabinet meeting at wh'ch the Prime Minister will preside, on Saturday morning, in order to give the delegates opportunity of going on a holiday. It is understood that the Prime Minister and Mr. Thomas will visit Balmoral after the Cabinet meeting while Mr. Baldwin hopes to leave London for Aix-les-Bains early next week.—Reuter's Special.

REICHSTAG TO BE DISSOLVED?

If Hitler Secures Defeat Of Papen Government

NEW ELECTORAL LAW DEPRIVING NAZI "HOTHEADS" OF THEIR VOTES?

BERLIN, Aug. 24.

If Herr Hitler secures defeat of the von Papen Government when the new Reichstag assembles on August 30 it is understood that the Government will dissolve the Reichstag and decree a new electoral law with the aid of Article 48 of the constitution, raising the age of voters and thus depriving a large number of young hot-heads among the Nazis and Communists of their votes.

NEW CONSTITUTION?

The Government will then invite the electors to choose the national assembly which will be charged with the task of framing a new constitution to include the Upper Chamber besides the Reichstag elected by single member constituencies and alsoo increasing the President's authority. Proportional representation would thus be abolished.

Von Papen intends to present the Reichstag with a comprehensive programme of economic reconstruction. The Government will carry out their programme if the Reichstag grants majority. Meanwhile, Luther President of the Reichsbank has expressed determination to oppose any inflation and adhere to the gold standard.

At Beuthen, a number of uniformed Nazis, headed by Herr Hitler's Chief of Staff, Herr Roehn, visited the five condemned Nazis. Singing Nazi songs and shouting "Surrender our prisoners" the crowd accompanied them and finally became so aggressive that a force of 200 police had to be called in to disperse them.—Reuter.

Indian Military Academy

15 Successful Candidates In Competitive Exam.

SIMLA, August 24.

The results of the first competitive examination for entrance to Indian Military Academy at Dehra Dun held on July 14 and subsequent days are published. Each of the following candidates was successful in obtaining one of the vacancies offered for public competition.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has decided not to exercise his power of nomination in favour of any candidate whose place on the list is below fifteen.

LIST OF CANDIDATES.

(1) Agha Abdul Hamid Khan: Government College, Lahore, Punjab; (2) Mohammed Hassan, Government College, Lahore, Punjab, (temporarily medically unfit); (3) Diwan Ranjit Rai, Government College, Lahore, Punjab; (4) Kumar Bhagwati Singh, Prince of Wales, R.I.M. College, Dehra Dun, Jaipur State; (5) Mirza Hamid Hussain, Prince of Wales R.I.M. College, Dehra Dun, Delhi; (6) Sam Manekshaw, Hindu Sabha College, Amritsar, Punjab; (7) Kanhyalal Atal, Prince of Wales R.I.M. College, Dehra Dun, Punjab; (8) Nripendra Singh Bhagar, Prince of Wales R.I.M. College, Dehra Dun, U.P.; (9) Ehsan Qadir, Government College Lahore, Punjab; (10) Mohammed Afzal Khan, Prince of Wales R. I. M. College, Dehra Dun, Punjab; (11) Harbhajan Singh, Dhindsa, Prince of Wales R.I.M. College, Dehra Dun, Patiala (temporarily medically unfit); (12) George Shabaz Isaac, Government College, Lahore, Punjab; (13) Mohammed Habibullah Khattak, Islamia College, Peshawar, N.W.F.P.; (14) Amarnath Kashyan, Government College, Lahore, Punjab, and (15) Melville De Mello, St. Georges College, Mussorie, Jodhpur.

FOR DEHRA DUN ACADEMY.

Successful candidate will be required to join the Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun, for the term commencing first October next and will be issued with joining instructions by Commandant.

Names of Indian Army Cadets and Indian States Forces Cadets selected to join the Indian Military Academy for the same term will be announced shortly.—A.P.

"NO" TO "RED" DELEGATES

—:o:—

Dutch Govt. And Anti-War Congress

WIRE TO ROMAIN ROLLAND

LONDON, August 23.

M. Henri Barbusse, Romain Rolland, Maxim Gorki, Upton Sinclair and others, who are organising an Anti-War Congress on August 27, are finding considerable difficulty in bringing their plans to fruition.

The original intention to summon the Congress in Geneva fell through owing to the Swiss Government withholding permission and Amsterdam was substituted. In giving permission, however, the Dutch Government expressly reserved the right to refuse admission in Holland to any foreigners wishing to attend and it is now announced from Moscow that, eight newly-elected Soviet delegates, who include in addition to Maxim Gorki, Karl Radek and Shvexnik, have been refused entrance visas by the Dutch authorities.

The delegates have sent telegram to M. Rolland and M. Barbusse who presides, requesting them to secure the necessary permission.—Reuter.

INDIAN COUNCIL BILL

Baroda Medical Council's Protest

(From A Correspondent)

BARODA, Aug. 23.

The following resolution was passed unanimously at the meeting of the Baroda Medcaal Union held on the 20th inst., under the presidentship of Dr. Balabhai Nanavati, Retired Chief Medical officer, Baroda State:—

"The meeting of the Baroda Medical Council strongly protest against the Indian Council Bill introduced in the Indian Legislative Assembly in 1932 March, and while demanding its radical reform emphatically endorses the opposition organised by the Bombay Medical Union and Indian Medical Council Bill Committee."

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WANTED—One SENIOR TRAINED and one JUNIOR TRAINED MISTRESSES for Baijnath Girls' H. E. School, Mongayr. Applications are invited by the 25th August, 1932, stating minimum pay they will accept. Free lodging will be provided. KEDAR NATH GOENKA, Hony. Secretary.
A R 7824

WANTED—Four FIELD INSPECTORS to be attached to our Nagpur Branch. Salary Rs. 50-5-100 plus Inter-Class Ry. fare and Rs. 1/8 daily allowance when on business tour of the Company. To safeguard the interest of the Company, Investment of Rs. 500 shall be necessary on joining. Please apply:—MENUR & CO., Managing Agents, The Country Insurance Co., Ltd., Stephen House, Dalhousie Sq., Calcutta, or A. JAMIESON, Esqr., C/o Dr. H. C. Mitter Cradock Town, Nagpore C. P.
A R 7827

FOR INSURANCE MEN:—An enterprising and popular Life Office has a few vacancies for JUNIOR ORGANISERS. Salary Rs. 50 with good commissions and future prospects. Men with some experience preferred. Cash security Rs. 250 essential. Apply Box No. 1714, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A

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FOR SALE—Two STEAM LAUNCHES of 22½ tons and 7½ tons, for towing barges or carrying passengers. Draft 6½ feet and 5 feet. Can work in shallow water. They are lying at old Ferry Wharf (Carnac Bunder). Apply for further particulars to A. B. CURSETJEE & SONS, 6, Rampart Row, Fort.
P R 7808

Medical.

HAIR DYE-OIL—Turns Grey Hair into lasting Natural Black Colour by 7 days' application or failure price refunded Price per phial Rs. 4/-. INDIAN MEDICAL WORKS No. 8, Dalhousie.
R R7787

Matrimonial.

WANTED—A SUITABLE MATCH for a highly accomplished and handsome young lady (Roman Catholic) of high Social Status and very rich family. Prefers Civil Service Officer, Doctor or Civil Engineer under forty-five years and with monthly income over five-hundred rupees. Correspondence strictly confidential. Please write giving full particulars to Box No. 1715, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M R 7823

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RARE OPPORTUNITY to HORTICULTURIST—To Lease near Bombay, large garden with thousands of fruit and flower trees all bearing. With ample water and all up-to-date implements. Apply Box No. 1717, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
F R 7839

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A GUIDE TO SUCCESSFUL RACING by P. N. BAM, Pleader. Invaluable to Punters. Price Rs. 5. Apply to R. V GUNNIGUNTH, 899, Sadashiv Peth, Poona City.
S R 7825

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch. Per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns.

The New India Assurance Co., Ltd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held in the CENTRAL BANK BUILDING, 3rd Floor, (Entrance from Dean Lane), Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 22nd SEPTEMBER, 1932, at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

(i) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st March, 1932.

(ii) To declare a Dividend.

(iii) To elect two Directors in place of Mr. F. E. Dinshaw and Mr. D. F. Batliwala, who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly.

(iv) To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

(v) To pass the following Resolution as a Special Resolution:—

That Article 123 of the Company's Articles of Association be amended to read as follows:—

"Every deed or other instrument to which the Seal of the Company is required to be affixed shall unless the same is executed by a duly constituted attorney for the Company, be signed by two Directors at least in whose presence the Seal shall have been affixed and countersigned by such Officer of the Company as shall from time to time be authorised by the Directors for the purpose, provided nevertheless that Certificates of Shares and Policies of Life Assurance issued by the Company may be sealed in the presence and under the signature of one Director only and of such Officer."

Should the above Resolution be passed by the requisite majority at the 13th Ordinary General Meeting to be held on the 22nd September, 1932, it will be submitted for confirmation to a subsequent General Meeting and such Meeting will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 12th October, 1932, at the same place and time for the purpose of considering, and if thought fit, confirming the above as a Special Resolution.

(vi) To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th day of September to the 10th day of October, 1932 (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board.
R. J. DUFF,
General Manager.

Bombay, 18th Aug. 1932.
5412.

Legal Notices.

Proclamation of Sale by Sheriff of Immovable Property

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3996 of 1924.

BASDEO GANGABUX, of Bombay, Marwadi Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort, carrying on business in the name of Basdeo Shravgi, as Broker and Merchant, at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ... Plaintiff.

vs.

(1) RAMDEO JASRAJ and (2) MADANLAL RAMDEO, both of Bombay Marwadi Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Sheikh Memon Street, outside the Fort, carrying on business in the name of Jokhiram Jasraj ..... Defendants.

WHEREAS by a consent decree made in the above suit on the 4th day of January, 1926, it was 'inter alia' ordered that the Defendants do pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rs. 27,542-15-0 for debt and interest and the costs of the suit when taxed and noted in the margin thereof and further simple interest at 6 per cent. per annum upon the amount of the said Decree from the date thereof until payment.

AND WHEREAS by a Warrant of Sale, dated the 1st day of April, 1932, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell by Public Auction all the right, title and interest of the Defendants, in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground situate on the East side of Sheikh Memon Streets outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 187½ square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. ..... and Cadastral Survey No. 1407, under Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 180 and Street No. 331-333 and 22 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by Agiary Road, on or towards the West by the said Sheikh Memon Street, on or towards the North by the property of Kherseydas Hormukhrai and on or towards the South by the property of Varndawandas Jamnadas.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that on the 9th day of September, 1932, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant of sale, dated the 1st day of April, 1932, put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said Defendants in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, costs, costs of previous and of this execution together with Sheriff's poundage.

The following is a list of the rights, charges and claims to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable:—

Messrs. TYABJI DAYABHAI AND CO., claim a lien on the the title-deeds of the property to the extent of Rs. 11,046-8-8 in respect of the balance of their costs.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Defendants to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Defendants have no saleable interest whatever in the property to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned Plaintiff has not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of the property one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the property is knocked down to a purchaser; the remainder of the purchase money must be paid by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the property will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff, or at the office of Messrs. Vachha & Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 8th day of August, 1932.

KIKABHAI PREMCHAND,
Sheriff of Bombay.
5418

Public Notices

Sale of Laccadivi and Aminidivi Coir Yarn

TENDERS in sealed covers will be received by the Port Officer, Mangalore, up to 15th September, 1932, for the sale of 350 tons Aminidivi and 250 tons Laccadivi Islands coir. Each tender should accompany an earnest of Rs. 4 per ton. Less than 250 tons will not be considered.

Further particulars can be had from the PORT OFFICER.
5398

NOTICE

AS from 24-8-32 MR. M. E. BRETT is the sole and only representative of "INDIAN FINANCE" for Bombay. The Bombay Office of "Indian Finance" will be at No. 15, Ravelin Street, Fort, Mr. BRETT is authorised to sign receipts but not to endorse cheques.

MANAGING EDITOR,
"Indian Finance"
Calcutta.

AUCTION SALES

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MADRAS CONFERENCE

MADRAS, Aug. 23.

In pursuance of a resolution passed by the Nationalist Party, arrangements are now in progress to hold a conference at Chingleput in the last week of November. It is proposed to invite Sir T. Chahadu Sapru to preside over the conference.—A. P.

NEGLIGENCE IN I. TRUST COMMITTEE

Loss Of Rs. 66,000

OLD CASE DROPPED WITH REGRET

An interesting case of negligence on the part of some one in the Improvements Committee was discussed on Tuesday which put the Trust to a loss of Rs. 66,000. The question had its origin so far back as 1918 and the Committee could not fi the blame to any particular individual and in view of the solicitors' opinion who also advised to drop the matter, they did so, with regret.

The Chief Officer in his letter stated:

"The Agents of the Century Mills, by their letter dated 12th April 1918 agreed to pay half the cost of acquisition of land, filling in, and the construction of the Road which would give an access to their Poorer Classes Housing Accommodation Scheme.

"Since then, various negotiations took place and it would seem that no action was taken by the Improvement Trust to recover half the share of the cost of the Road as agreed upon.

"The matter was reported to me in February 1931 and I asked the Estate Agent to take steps to recover the amount. The Century Mills refused to pay anything saying that they were not liable in view of the delay in the construction of the Road.

"I then requested the Mills to send some one to come and discuss the matter with me so that an amicable settlement might be arrived at. At that time, Mr. (now Sir) C. N. Wadia the Agent, was in Europe and the Century Mills informed the Trust that no one else could discuss the matter. Sir C. N. Wadia returned from Europe in November 1931 and refused to discuss the matter with me on the ground that no useful purpose would be served by such a discussion.

MATTER REFERRED TO SOLICITORS.

The matter was then referred to our Solicitors who stated:—(a) The agreement between the Trust and the Mill Company was no enforcible in Law for want of compliance with section 19 (2) of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust Act 1898, which required every contract entered into by the Board of Trustees to be signed by the Chairman and sealed with the common seal of the Board. (b) The Mill Company having repudiated their liability on 30th March 1925, a suit if any should have been filed within 3 years, i.e. before 30th March 1928."

The committee regretted that the claim was to be waived owing apparently to some irregular procedure adopted by the authorities concerned in the matter.

Position Of Improvement Trust Staff

The Improvement Trust Staff having been served with preliminary intimation regarding the probability of terminating their services due to amalgamation, the staff held two meetings to consider the situation arising out of the amalgamation. The Improvement Trust staff have decided to submit a memorial to the Improvement Committee and to the members of the Corporation to alleviate the hardships apprehended by the staff.

KENT FORGES AHEAD

Yorkshire Beat Surrey

LONDON, Aug. 23.

The following are the results of the first class cricket matches which began on Saturday:—

Middlesex v. Kent: Kent won by 152 runs. Kent 277 and 284 for 8 declared. Middlesex 121 and 288. (Hendren 60), Hearne 60, Killick 60 and Hardinge 5 for 67).

Surrey v Yorkshire: Yorkshire won by three wickets. Surrey 231 and 118. (Bowes 6 for 49), Yorkshire 215 and 135 for seven.

Hampshire v Glamorgan: Hampshire won by an innings and 143 runs. Hampshire 343 for 8 declared, and Glamorgan 108 (E. Davies 55 and Kennedy 7 for 28), and following on, 92 (Kennedy 6 for 43).

Sussex v Warwickshire: Warwickshire won on the first innings. Warwickshire 330 and 129 for 4 declared (Bates 57 unfinished), Sussex 220 (Paine 6 for 65) and 158 for 7.

Derbyshire v Northamptonshire: Derby won by an innings and 123 runs. Derby 362, Northants 103 (Townsend 4 for 11) and following on, 143. (Bakewell 50 and Townsend 7 for 37).—Reuter.

ROUGHING IT OUT IN THE DESERT

Society Ladies Want "To See The World"

LONDON, August 23.

Wishing to "get away from people, towns and hotels," Lady Louis Mountbatten and the Marchioness of Milfordhaven are leaving England next week to seek adventure in the Persian Desert.

"We are going to rough it and trust to luck. That is the only way to see the world," said Lady Milfordhaven to a newspaper correspondent to-day. "We shall take with us only the clothes we stand up in and one change, a light tent and two sleeping bags. Of course, we shall probably engage guides from time to time, but we are determined to be as self-sufficient as possible."

The two adventurers start from London on September 2 to go overland to Constantinople, thence through Palestine to Persia.

Lady Milfordhaven is more afraid of mosquitos than bandits, but she concluded by saying, "If you don't hear about us after three months, you will know that bandits have got us."—Reuter.

DETERMINED TO GET MARRIED

Resolve Of Mr. Amery's Son

PARIS, Aug. 23.

The interrupted Romance of Mr. Amery's son had a reaction here by the arrival of Mr. John Amery and Miss Una Wing. Interview by Reuter Mr. Amery said, "Miss Wing and I are determined to get married whatever happens. We love each other, and nothing can stop us."

Nevertheless more dimculties confront the couple in France than in England as the minimum age under which couples may marry without parents consent is 25 and birth certificates would have to be produced before the ceremony. Meanwhile Amery (Senior) told Reuter at Ottawa that he concurred in the action taken to prevent the marriage and foreshadowed further discussion when he return to England.—Reuter.

LIE DETECTOR AND TRUTH SERUM

American Inventors To Explain In England

PARIS, (By Mail.)

These are indeed hard times for the criminal. He is being fought with all the resources of science, and now he "Can be made to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, without knowing it, and Can't even tell a lie without being found out! The "Lie Detector" and "Truth Serum" are to be explained to Scotland Yard authorities by the American criminologist, Mr. Emory Smith, who is now in Paris. He is a member of the staff of the unique Criminal Detection Laboratory of North Western University Chicago.

The "Life Detector" is simply a highly sensitive blood pressure apparatus, based on the theory that evtry human thought has a corresponding physical reaction which must translate itself to the blood stream.

A band round the stomach and another round the arm will, it is claimed, register the emotional "ups and downs" of a man's mind. When damaging cross-examination is being undertaken, regardless of what answers the man is giving, his real reactions to the questions will show in a chart.

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"We have been able to make as many as 20 arrests from the testimony of one man who spoke under the "Truth Serum," declared Mr. Smith.

SIMLA, August 23.

It is understood that the Government of India will close in Simla on the 16th October and reopen in Delhi the next day.—A.P.

Digitized by financial assistance by the Government of Maharashtra on 15 December, 2016

Around And About The Theatre Land

National reconstruction in life and thought, art and culture, cannot and should not remain casual. It cannot and should not depend on chance or charity. It must preserve the standards of its distinction and advance with the advancing times. The immense, almost infinite, possibilities of the Theatre as a dynamic power for national regeneration are yet practically and systematically unexplored. The Theatre cannot any longer remain isolated from life and thought, art and culture, national and international. The screen and the stage, music and dancing, literature, painting, settings, scenic construction rious activities and thoughts of the ian costume-design and the va Theatreland which mould and influence national education and endeavour—all demand now constant and systematic attention These columns are meant to en are that attention.

The Passing Week

By Our Art And Dramatic Critic

THE NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION OF THE THEATRE IN INDIA

The national reconstruction of the theatre in India implies the early solution of the specific problems of the theatre. This should be obvious. Actually, t has not been so. The essays on theatre "reform" leave the theatre untouched. And, the "reform" is seldom reconstruction and still seldom national reconstruction. The problems of the theatre, as a national educative and cultural asset begin with, apparently trifling matters of the right stage lighing, auditorium and all those manifold details that have raised the random stage craft of the last decades from its ambiguous position to the position of a clearly defined science.

* * * *

The science remains practically, and more often than not even theoretically inaccessible, to the great majority of those who expound the charms and "mission" of the "advanced" theatre. Mr. Anderson, who undertook the direction of the "Indian National Theatre" experienced, what every intelligent Indian student of the present-day theatre in India has known and experienced, the difficulties and the obstacles so conspicuously unmentioned from the long-ranged essays and appreciations current literary fashions display.

* * * *

Among other things, the absence of the necessary facilities the importance of an organisation that could be both the training and recruiting ground for Indian players, the sad dearth of Indian dramas that could be effectively staged, the equally deplorable lack of music that could be adequately adapted for the stage require, as I said, early and specific solution.

* * * *

It is not to the army of perfectly well intentioned but perfectly incapable Indian literature immersed in the sentimental worship and glory of India's cultural past that one could look up to for helpful assistance or practical guidance. Nor is it to the clearly restricted petty 'box-office" and parochial outlook of the present commercial theatre in India that one could or should look to either for guidance or inspiration.

* * * *

It is to the well-directed efforts of enlightened 'amateurs" that one mus turn for the national reconstruction of the theatre. It is for them to educate public tas e sufficient and strong enough to continue the demand the performance of plays with definite well-aimed art and cultural standards.

* * * *

The Indian screen, even though t suffers, greatly and obviously, from ill-asserted and unassimilated mannerisms and ideas borrowed from the foreign screen has certainly, in some directions gone miles ahead of the Indian stage and the stage could with appreciable profit borrow from the screen many instructive points.

* * * *

But the Indian screen is not, by any chance, free from the parochial outlook that has kept the Indian stage in the intellectual backwaters it has been accustomed to glorify, consequently, it is, in the final analysis, to the enlightened Indian amateur that one must look forward to for the national reconstruction of the theatre. The Indian players, who have been working strenuously these ten weeks and more with Mr. Grant Anderson have provided the much needed initiative this week is their farewell week at the Opera. It should be "au revoir", not farewell. And, let us hope that the last three days of their in this city will be indicative of the response they have so well deserved.

BRITAIN'S OPPORTUNITY

THE GAUMONT-BRITISH-UFA ALLIANCE

"We shall lead the world in talking pictures—and in the near future." This is just one expression of confidence made to me by Mr. Michael Balcon, General Manager of Film Production of the Gaumont British Corporation and managing director of Gainsborough Pictures.

(BY MAURICE COWAN.)

"Micky," as he is familiarly called by all who know him, Victor Saville, the British producer, and I were standing in the grounds of the Ufa film company at Neubabelsberg, a half-an-hour's motor run from Berlin.

I was being introduced to the marvellous organisation of Ufa, with its fourteen different sound stages, its territory for landscape building, its laboratories, and as one of the Ufa officials put it "to the most modern sound film production plants of entire Europe."

Just one week before I was piloted round the new Gaumont British studios at Shepherd's Bush, and a similar remark was made to me of this marvellous new building in Lime Grove.

"We have great potentialities than any other film company in the whole world," says Gaumont British.

"The future is tremendous," says Ufa.

And now these two companies whose optimism is so inspiring—an optimism based on past performance and sound business foresight—have concluded an alliance whereby they join forces in the production of certain films.

The significance of this cannot be under-estimated. There is much we can learn from the Germans, and some things they may learn from us.

The first of these English versions of Ufa super productions is now practically complete. It is Happy Ever After, and I had an opportunity of seeing Lilian Harvey, Jack Hulbert, Cicely Courtneidge, Sonny Hale, and Edward Chapman at work. Lilian Harvey, that amazingly vital English girl, who is almost Queen of Neubabelsberg, is also starring in the German and French versions.

I watched her switch from one version to another. It was like playing in three different films, since the alterations in the story made to suit kinema audiences in the various countries, necessitate three digerint interpretations.

What a boon to directors people like Lilian Harvey must be! And what a chance for some of our English artists if they will take the trouble to master another language or two.

It was while discussing such glorious opportunities with "Micky" Balcon that I discovered that Renate Muller will be starring in tri-lingual pictures.

After an interesting hour of film production we went to the studio theatre to see some of the early "rushes" of the film. hTe three versions were shown us and it soon became obvious that trilingual pictures are not turned out as imitations.

A scene that was obviously funny in the German version would not have raised a smile in an English theatre, and one "shot" of Jack Hulbert that will set English audiences roaring with laughter was barely amusing to a German who saw the film.

And this, to my mind, was typical of the great problem that confron's Gaumont British and Ufa in their new venture.

If we are to produce English versions in German studios we must have producers who understand the psychology of British artists and British audiences.

The directing genius of Ufa is Erich Pommer. His name is synonymous with world-famous productions. The mention of Pommer conjures up "Vaudeville," "The Blue Angel," and "Congress Dances."

There can be no two opinions about his position among the great film directors of the world. And yet there are things we can teach Herr Pommer, or rather explain to him. He may never understand why a particular gesture by a famous English comedian is screamingly funny to us, or why a certain inflection of the voice makes us roar with laughter at a celebrated comedienne. But we can make him appreciate these niceties.

There may be no such problems in straight plays or strong dramas, but they certainly present themselves in comedy and farce.

Here, then, is my suggestion. Let us send over one of our most able producers, for example Victor Saville. He was responsible for the English versions of "Sunshine Susie" and "Marry Me," both adaptations from the German. He also produced such very English films as "Michael and Mary" and "The Faithful Heart."

He has some knowledge of German production and a fine understanding of what English audiences enjoy and appreciate. Were he to make an English version of a production at the Ufa Studios in conjunction with Erich Pommer the result should be well worth any effort made.

And from the conversations I had with Mr. Balcon no efford will be spared to obtain the requisite results. The standard which has been set is pretty high, and the latest productions are evidence that one British company, at least, will challenge American supremacy.

British companies are gradually realising—much too slowly even now—that the story of a picture is not merely an ingredient in the general production, but the most important part of the film. It would appear, judging from some of the pictures we have seen in the past year, that anybody chooses any story.

It is therefore extremely heartening to learn that Gaumont British has lined up a list of fine authors, including Clemence Dane, J. B. Priestley, Hugh Walpole, A. P. Herbert, H. M. Harwood and Frank Vosper.

Two men in particular are worthy of special mention—Douglas Furber and W. P. Lipscombe—because not only can they write stories, but they understand the complicated business of scenario writing and story adaptation.

And so I could dwell on many aspects of this new enterprise undertaken by a British company but they would all point to the determination to make pictures that will win universal approbation.

Don't for one moment imagine that the American companies are jealous or bear anything but goodwill to their English rivals. They are anxious that we shall succeed because more and more good pictures are necessary to keep the public keen picturegoers.

Judging from the well-founded optimism of Mr. Balcon and his "confreres," the day is not far distant when the British product will not only be shown in American theatres, but will be sought after by American renters.

A great day to look forward to.—"The Picturegoer."

What Makes A Star

"The Girl I Want"

By C. B. Cochran

Why does one young actress spring to fame, while her friend never gets farther than the chorus? What makes a star?

Stage and film stars, like poets, are born. They cannot be made if the stuff is wanting. But the stuff is so rare that any girl who has it can hardly fail to make this known to the people who are always searching for it.

When you hear of a manager being unable to put on a good play because he cannot find the right women for the leading part you can generally take the statement as fact. Out of the hundreds, many of them experienced, who are quite sure of their ability to star, perhaps not one can be chosen.

An understudy who has long pined for the illness of her principal goes on at a moment's notice and scores an enormous success. But if you search the annals of theatrical history you will find that she by no means always becomes a star. She has had her chance. If she lets it slip it merely means that not all the essential qualities were there.

What, then, are the half-dozen chief essentials?

PERSONALITY ABOVE ALL.

Firstly, the potential star must have that divine spark that no amount of training or experience can ever infuse. The kind of talent that is spontaneous. Many a show girl or dancer is apt to live under a cloud of imagined neglect.

She is just one of the crowd and nobodp notices her. Consequently she never gets a chance. If she only realised it, her every movement, change of expression and inflection of voice if she has anything to say, are watched.

It is usually because of this never-ending search for possibilities that she is not picked out when the opportunity comes. She may have ability in various directions and there may still be just something wrong, some blemish or awkwardness or hardness which would vetj her chances of ever becoming a star.

Secondly, I would mention that worn old aid to success—tenacity of purpose. Old or young, it is an essential without which any aspirant to stardom may just as well give up at once.

What I would mention as the third essential is probably the most important of all. This, of course, is personality. No one can define it. No one can make it. But if the would be star hasn't got it she must be content to remain in the background.

A cruel fate for one who may possess everything else. But that's the world. And the world, in the form of the public, insists on personality. The world doesn't just want amusing. It wants electrifying. How can any actress hope to electrify a critical audience with the mere ability to perform?

To attain stardom a circle has to be drawn. The aspirant starts it by her own efforts. The management and the artist together carry it on, and the public eventually joins it up complete by a show of unmistakable feeling. Before this can happen the public has to be hit right between the eyes. And only personality can achieve that feat.

Good looks are certainly an essential for musical shows, though not for dramatic work. The term "good looks" can be regarded as pretty wide, and really amounts to nothing more than attractiveness. It implies anything but conforming to a set type.

However attractive may be the face and general appearance of an actress, the public will not clamour to see her unless she can boast something in the way of looks which is distinctly unusual.

DON'T STOP WORKING.

Fifthly, I would suggest the usge to go one better and never to be self-satisfied. The difficulty, one should remember, is often not so much to become a star as to remain one.

The sixth essential is a sense of the stage—of the dramatic, just as necessary in comedy or even revue as in drama. It is the kind of quality that differentiate between the man who makes you scream with laughter in a drawing-room and the stage comedian.

And in the same breath with stage sense comes a capacity for team work. What is the use of an actress who acts as if she were the only person before the audience? Even if allowed to do so, she can only play the show of her own bat for a very limited time. And the modern theatrical production is all team work. Everybody must strive for the effect as a whole.

These, then, are to my mind the six chief ingredients of a star. But to confine the mixture to only six parts means omitting many others that have to be taken for granted.

A girl in musical shows, for instance, might have every one of the qualities mentioned above and lack charm. Why, even the perfect heavy man, or villain, needs charm. How much more so an actress in light musical stuff. Obviously a girl who is not pleasing will find it difficult to captivate a rather critical audience out for entertainment.

Look round at the stars already in the firmament. Go over the past history. They all posses the qualities.—"Pearsons Weekly."

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RECTOR OF STIFFKEY

—:o:—

LEAVE FOR APPEAL REFUSED

The hearing of the petition of the Rev. Marold Francis Davidson, Rector of Stiffkey, for leave to appeal against the findings of Mr. F. G. North, Chancellor of the Diocese of Norwich, began before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

Mr. North had convicted Mr. Davidson on five charges relating to his association with women.

The Committee consisted of Lord Atkin, Lord Tomlin and Lord Wright, with the Bishop of St. Edmundsbury and Ipswich, the Bishop of Ely, and the Bishop of Birmingham as assessors.

Mr. E. Ryder Richardson, for the rector, said that his general submission would be that the Chancellor's findings were not in accordance with the true facts.

Lord Atkin asked whether there was evidence on the subject of Mr. Davidson's visit to Paris.

INCONSISTENCIES.

Mr. Richardson replied that there was cross-examination about it. Mr. Davidson said he went on business with Mr. Gordon.

Lord Atkin: Did he explain what the business was?

Mr. Richardson answered that Mr. Davidson went over for some special reason—he thought to help Lord Radstock to establish a home for chorus ladies in Paris.

Lord Askin: The point the Chancellor makes is that Mr. Davidson, in giving an explanation of these matters, told a series of lies. R

Mr. Richardson: I could not say anything other than that my client's evidence was, from tome to time, a mass of inconsistency.

Lord Atkin: The kind of evidence that impresses us is the evidence about taking this girl (Rose Ellis) on more than one occasion for a short visit to Paris.

Mr. Richardson said there was no evidence for the prosecution to show that he had been at the same hotel.

Lord Atkin: What is the real explanation of taking a girl for three or four days to Paris? In ordinary life, dealing with ordinary persons, there is only one inference you can draw from that.

"IDEA OF INFAMY."

Mr. Richardson: I don't know why there should be associated with this capital of Europe such an idea of infamy.

Lord Atkin: I think the same thing would be true if he had taken her to any other place—say, a seaside resert, and stayed in an hotel for three or four days.

Mr. Richardson: The evidence is that he took her there for the purpose of giving her a job at one of the schools or institutions he had been instrumental in starting.

Lord Atkin: Why take her to France? She knew nothing about French.

Mr. Richardson: He hoped she would take up the occupation offered.

Lord Wright asked wnether there was evidence that Mr. Davidson took other girls to Paris.

Mr. Richardson: Yes; he was frequently taking girls to Paris.

Lord Tomlin: What was the explanation of that?

Mr. Richardson: He always took them to find jobs for them. There was a school for English girls in Paris.

Lord Tomlin: Was there a vacancy in the school?

Mr. Richardson: He was taking them there to find if there was.

Lord Tomlin: Really, really! Surely that would be a most surprising thing. One would anticipate he would make inquiries first.

Lord Wright: Was anyone called from the school in Paris,

Mr. Richardson: No one.

The application was refused by the Judical Committee of the Privy Council. The next step lies with the Bishop of Norwich. On Saturday afternoon it was stated that the Bishop "had not yet made any plans."

Mr. Davidson told a reporter that the application refused was for leave to appeal on questions of fact. "We have 28 days from the date of the Chancellor's findings to seek leave to appeal on matters of law. I am determined," he said, "to continue my fight by appealing on questions of law. I shall be meeting my solicitors on Tuesday."

Lord Atkin, announcing the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on Saturday, said they had had the advantage of hearing an admirable argument from Ryder Richardson (the appellant's counsel), who had put his case with strength and judgment. He appeared to their Lordships to have said everything that could be said on behalf of his client, and to have conducted the case in a manner worthy of the traditions of the profession. Nevertheless their Lordships had come to the conclusion that they were satisfied that no prima facie case had been made for considering any of the findings of the Chancellor in this case to be wrong.

JAPAN'S GRIP ON MANCHURIA

"Open Door" Myth

HARBIN, (By Mail).

It is becoming clearer every day that Manchukuo with its puppet Government is just a part of Japan under another name. The whole of the officials are Japanese, and the people of Manchuria are completely in their power.

The seizure of the Customs—an act which attracted world-wide attention—was accompanied by insults to British subjects and a series of mendacious stories in the Harbin press, which is under the thumb of the Japanese military command. The latest allegation against the British Customs Commissioner is that he is in league with Communists and has been using the Customs and the Union Jack for the purpose of spreading Communistic propaganda in Manchuria! This ridiculous charge is made in order to throw discredit on the Customs officials who remained loyal to Mr. Prettejohn.

The Japanese, who are at the head of all the Manchukuo departments in Harbin, insisted on having Mr. Prettejohn's house searched, ostensibly to see whether any of the Customs staff were hiding there, but really to find documents which they might allege to be of a Coramunist nature. The systematic search of the flats occupied by former Customs officers, the Japanese say, revealed that they were members of a society called the "International Society for Assisting Revolutionaries"; yet among the men arrested are some of the strongest opponents of the Soviet regime. These include Mr. Rozoff, the former secretary of the Russian Legation at Peking, and Mr. Oheenbergerm, the assistant Customs Commissioner, who has been years in the service.

A TRADE MONOPOLY.

But the Japanese, not satisfied with their raid on the Customs officials, decided to make an attack on another obstacle to their plans. They found that the secretary of the Danish Consul, head of a Danish export company, and the chief clerk another big firm were also members of the "International Society." By this means they threw discredit on the two largest export houses in Harbin, both of which are known the world over, and whose servants are not Communists and never have been. But these two firms together export some 20,000,000 gold dollars' worth of beans annually a business which the Japanese covet. They wish, indeed, to force all foreign trading interests out of a country which they are determined to monopolise.

The Japanese have seized the whole of the river front, including the ware-houses of the Chinese Eastern Railway, and have raised the stevedore rates on all goods being loaded or discharged. The foreign houses will have to pay the new rates, while the Japanese houses will receive a debate, the whole of this business now being controlled by a Japanese transport company. This is how European and American interests in Manchuria are being treated because their Government listened to the "blarney" of Japan about the "open door."

FILM STAR'S POISON BLUFF

"Love Of Dempsey"

LOS ANGELES, (By Mail.)

Has Jack Dempsey been remarried to Estelle Taylor, from whom he was divorced? Whether he has or not, an announcement made over the air by the National Broadcast Company is apparently the reason why Lina Basquette, the film star, tried to bluff the world that she had poisoned herself because of love of the ex-champion.

Lina admitted that she had been "only acting."

She acted well enough to get herself rushed into hospital by ambulance.

"STEALING MY GIRL."

Here is the story from the beginning.

Lina who has been "on the films" since she was nine, and was Ziegfeld Follies premiere danseuse at the age of sixteen, had been appearing in an act with Dempsey.

Also in the picture was Teddy Hayes, Dempsey's former trainer, who was engaged to the girl.

When rumour got around that Lina was really in love with Dempsey, Hayes repeatedly accused the ex-champion of "stealing my girl."

And then came the broadcast announcement of Dempsey's remarriage to Estelle Taylor.

That piqued Lina, who "told the world" that she meant to marry Hayes, and the pair "did" the night clubs to celebrate.

They parted then, but Hayes had just returned home when he got a 'phone message from Lina.

"Sure I'm all right," she gasped. "I've taken poison!"

Ambulance men who rushed to her flat found her writhing on a divan. On a table was this note which she has confessed to having written:

To Jack.—I love you, only you I couldn't help it. I can't go on without you."

That note the police have kept now that Lina has admitted tha the poisoning was "only acting."

She fooled the doctors at first because in August, 1930 she really did poison herself, declaring that she had been driven to seek death because of failure to win the custody of her daughter Lita atfer the death of Sam Warner, her film magnate husband.

"WILL YOU MARRY ME"

Many Offers To Maurice Chevalier

LONDON, (By Mail)

An amusing result of the break between Maurice Chevalier and his wife, Yvonne Vallee, is the "enterprise" shown by some people who think they see a chance of profiting by the occasion.

Many women admirers of the famous star have written to him recommending their own claims as wives should he be disposed to contract another alliance.

And one telegram containing such an offer and a request for an interview to discuss it was prepaid for reply. It is said to come from a young Englishwoman well known in Society who has met the star several times.

Yvonne Vallee has also had offers of marriage, one from a former admirer whom she rejected in favour of Chevalier.

One letter offers her a three months' correspondence course on Sex Appeal and the secret of holding a man's love for all time.

But Maurice is sorry for the poor film fans.

"They have believed up to now, he says, that our home was a love nest wherein the sweetest of harmony dwelt because of the perfect accord of our tastes and ideas.

"They seem to love legends about the personalities of the film world, and in an age so materialistic that few illusions survive, I hate killing this particular survival.

"But if the truth is to be told, there was no more foundation for this legend about us than for most of the legends that cluster around the names of the screen artists most in the public eye."

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CITY AND SUBURBS

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TO-DAY.

Hindu—Shravan Vad 9, 1988.
Muslim—Rabi-ul-Akhar 22, 1351.
Parsi—Aspandad 23, 1301.
Sunrise—6h. 22m.
Sunset—7h. 0m.
Hightide—6.03, 16-13.
Lowtide—12.16.

Phases of the moon—New moon 1st Sept. 1h 25m a.m. First quarter 7th Sept. 6h 19m p.m. Full moon 15th Sept. 2h 36m a.m.

Indian Tariff Board. Public Inquiry, first floor, Old Customs House, 10-30 a.m.

Municipal Standing Committee 3 p.m.

SATURDAY, August 27.

S. S. Rawalpindi with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

MONDAY, August 29.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"Sunshine Susie". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EMPIRE—"Once A Lady." Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m.

EMPRESS:—"Merely Mary Ann". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CAPITOL—"Mata Hari". Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m.

RIALTO—"Seed". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PATHE—"Daybreak." Daily 3-30 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WELLINGTON—"Dirigible." Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m.

WEST-END—"Shyam Sunder." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m.

GLOBE—"Chatra-Bakavali" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-morrow (Friday), at 3 p.m.

KRISHNA CINEMA—"Krishnavtar." Daily at 5, 7.4y and 10.30 p.m.

OPERA HOUSE—"Hamlet". To-day at 3 and 6.30 p.m.

THE PALACE (Byculla)—Fox Super Comedy "Mr. Lemon of Orange". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day (Thursday), matinee at 4 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—12 noon, Selection of Gramophone Records. 9-10 p.m., News in Hindi New York Opening. Liverpool closing and Bombay Current Rates: Light Music by Miss Goklibai with Dattaram Parwatkar (Sarangi) Instrumental Music; by G G Laud (Violin Solo).

MR. SHROFF'S LECTURE:—The lecture on "Effects of Indian Gold Exports" by Mr. A. D. Shroff that was fixed for to-day (Thursday), at the Central Institute of Bankers, Central Bank Building, has been postponed.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN'S COUNCIL:—An "At Home" will be held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall to-morrow (Friday), at 5 p.m., when Mr. V N Chandavarkar, Bar.-at-Law, Mayor of Bombay, will speak on "Women and Civic Life".

ZORASTRIAN CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT BANK LTD.:—The fifth ordinary general meeting of the Shareholders of the above Bank will be held to-day (Thursday), at 6 p.m. (S T), at the Registered Office of the Bank, Sardar Building, Apollo Street, Fort.

PATETI SWADESHI BAZAAR:—There was a great rush of visitors on Wednesday evening at the Pateti Swadeshi Bazaar. It will remain open till September 4 daily from 4-30 to 8-30 p.m. at Marwadi Vidyalaya. Admission is free.

LOST:—Mr. B. F. Bharucha writes: A purse was lost on Wednesday night at Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall. Finder will be rewarded. He can see me at the Vidyalaya Hall between 5 and 7 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS:—Dollar Steamship Lines s.s. "President Hayes" will arrive here to-day (Thursday), at 5 p.m. and will land passengers at No. 14, Alexandra Dock. She will again sail to-morrow (Friday noon), with passengers and cargo for Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, New York and Boston.

CAMA ORIENTAL INSTITUTE:—Under the auspices of the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, Dr. Jamshed Maneckji Unvala, Ph.D., who has recently come from Persia after Archaeological Studies and excavations, will deliver a public lecture to-day (Thursday), at 5.45 p.m. (S T), at the Institute premises, Sukhadvala Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, on the "Recent Excavations in Susa."

BOMBAY THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION:—Under the auspices of the Bombay Theosophical Federation, Mr. F. J. Billa, A M I C E, L C E will lecture in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (French Bridge, Chowpatti), to-day (Thursday), at 6.30 p.m. (S T), on "The High Ideal of Life." (There will be Radio Music before and after the Lecture).

HOLIDAY RACES AT POONA

Long Priced Outsiders

CAVERN'S RETURN TO FORM

POONA, Aug. 24.

Poona lived up to its reputation of providing unpleasant surprises yesterday. Holiday-makers found it a difficult business to separate the wheat from the chaff and there were not many who found the outing profitable.

Waalim and Rosette won at short odds but the bookies were jubilant when Blue Star, Rosenante, Tinder Gee and Cavern turned up at varying long prices.

Far image soiled his copy book when beaten out of the first four in the race for the Magdala Plate.

Thought certain to win after his game display behind Elnga the other day, Malone's bay put up a poor performance and backers were not slow to voice their displeasure when he dropped out of the running at a most critical stage of the race.

Cavern, in the Askuran jacket had the field on the stretch two furlongs from home and must be seen to advantage again. A belated effort brought the Ceylon owned Moyola into prominence.

Young Harrison had the satisfaction of saddling his first winner when Follow Me carried the Begmahomed livery to victory in the Childwickbury Handicap, Div. I. The four-year old son of He Goes had another new-comer in Billy Button comfortably beaten and Poor Bairn, who made most of the running was third. A recent winner, Glowing Embers made no show this time.

Tinder Gee won the other division narrowly from Inquisitor, his success being due to a fine riding effort on the part of Howell.

Rossauter, now in the care of Bence, secured the minor placing.

Fancied horses were completely off the map in the Castletown Plate which fell to the unknown Rosenante II trained by W. Evans.

Pomagne and Idle Hour dealt with the others. The winner is an Australian bred filly by Cistercian—Charlock and is a speedy customer. Here again the handicapper was apparently unacquainted with the form of this youngster who was allotted bottom weight in a big field.

Rosette had matters all his own way in the Home Bred Handicap. The favourite, Tout-a-Coup could not manage anything better than a third, the lightly weighted Red Rose splitting him from the winner.

With Al Hamil and Anchor out of the way Mushoor found the Tigris Plate easy picking.

McCarthy made the most of his light impost and the upshot was that the Grey won very easily from Kabaila and Injeman II.

Waalim found the distance in Div. II to his liking and with Silby furnishing the necessary assistance from the saddle, he won with something to spare from Misyer and Hakim Pasha.

Mr. Todewalla's Blue Star was first home in he Chinchwad Plate, Division I with 'Boy' Malone as tride.

The Speedy Grey was hardly fancied among this lot, wherein Hamdi was first market choice.

Tara and Mausufa made the finish of the second division interesting. The former who is not an easy ride for any jockey only just won. The Boy has a tendency to run out and Selby was hard put to it to maintain a straight course. An objection against the winner was quickly overruled.

The favourite Thaboor was hard ridden to fill third place.

Selby with three successes and McCarthy with two were in the limelight among the jockeys.

2-30 P. M.

THE CHINCHWAD PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,250; second Rs. 400; third Rs. 250. Terms for Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st March, 1931, once 7lbs; twice 12 lbs; oftener 16lbs. Allowance—Ponies, 14 hands and under 4lbs. Mr S B Todiwalla's BLUE STAR 8-7 F Malone 1
Mr J A Wadia's ELHADI 8-1 Rylands 2
Mr A Lookmanji's KUMMER 8-7 Abdul Sattar 3
Mr Kudder Abbas' HAMDI 6-10 Fletcher 4

Also ran: Noolilay 9-3; Quinze 9-0; Misshan 8-13; Khazza 8-7; Beyrut 8-10; Saifulzaman 8-10; Asslan II 8-10; White Lily 8-10; Bahiz Pasha 8-8; Hawai 8-7; Hishan 8-6; Gazi 8-3; Labjar 8-1; Lahbeed 8-1; Dahsm Pasha 8-1; Prince 8-1 and Thankful 6-10.

Did not run: Hilla 8-7; Al Amira 8-1; Red Label 8-1.

The race: Thankful showed out from Elhadi, Kummer and Labjar. Hishan tailing the field. Labjar fell away at the half way stage leaving Elhadi now in command. Blue Star and Hamdi moved up fast at this stage. Elhadi was first around the turn but failed to cope with the challenge of Blue Star.

Won by ½ length; 1 length; neck.

Time: 1 minute 55 seconds.
Favourite: Hamdi.
Trainer: J. E. Malone.
1st Tote paid: Win Rs. 212/8. Places Rs. 69/8; Rs. 31/8; Rs. 57/8
2nd Tote paid: Win Rs. 105. Places Rs. 35; Rs. 14/8; and Rs. 25/8.

3 P. M.

THE CHINCHWAD PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,250; second Rs. 400, and third Rs. 250. Terms for Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st March, 1931, once 7lbs; twice 12 lbs; oftener 16 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4 lbs.
Mr. Sion Shaul's TARA 8-10 Selby 1
Mr Hoosein Ayal's MAWSUFA 8-8 Hamid Ali 2
Mr. Fahad Rummah's THABOOR 7-9 Stokes 3
Mr. N. E. Raymond's SAINT FORTUNAT 8-7 A. Clarke ... 4

Also ran: Falcon 9-5; Danger 9-5; Amar 9-3; Taj Saud 9-0, Kadir Hajaz 8-10; Jewel 9-3, Khazal Beg 9-0; Blarney 9-0; Arab Flag 8-13; Mu'mar 8-10, Washington 8-7; Surra 8-1; Mumrih 8-1; and Mazda 7-9.

Did not run: Rustom 9-0; Nainitala 8-8; Wajee 8-3 and Nussrat Pasha 8-7.

The race: Mumrih, Mawsufa, Saint Fortunat and Thaboor were prominent from flag fall. Danger, Tara and Taj Saud were also handy. Nearing the turn, Tara was in the middle of the field and swung out wide into the straight. He finished strongly and won by a head from Mawsufa.

An objection against the winner was quickly overruled.

Won by head; 1 length; ½ length.

Time: 1 minute 56 1/5 seconds.
Favourite: Thaboor.
Trainer: Syed Saleh
1st Tote paid: Win Rs. 117. Places Rs. 33/8; Rs. 59/8; and Rs. 17.
2nd Tote paid: Win Rs. 59; Places Rs. 16; Rs. 39/8; and Rs. 9/8.

3-30 P. M.

THE HOME BRED HANDICAP.—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700 and third Rs. 300. A handicap for Indian horses in Class IV
Mr Eve's ROSETTE 9-7 Brace 1
Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy's RED ROSE 6-12 Bona 2
H H the Maharaja of Idar's TOUT-A-COUP 9-8 Selby ... 3
H. E. the Viceroy's HONEYDEW 8-5 Edwards 4

Also ran: Saloon 9-4; Magnetic 8-11; Devaka 8-8; Waivera 7-12.

All ran.

The race: Red Rose and Devaka were first out of the gate, followed by Rosette, Honeydew and Tout-a-Coup. Saloon was whipper-in. Red Rose stayed in front until the turn where Rosette and Tout-a-Coup challenged. Rosette went on to win easily, Red Rose keeping Tout-a-Coup at bay.

Won by 2 lengths; ½ length; 1½ lengths.

Time: 2 minutes 0 2/5 seconds.
Favourite: Tout-a-Coup.
Trainer: C. Jennings.
1st Tote paid: Win Rs. 44. Places Rs. 15/8; Rs. 51/8; Rs. 14/8.
2nd Tote paid: Win Rs. 32. Places Rs. 9; Rs. 15 and Rs. 8.

4 P. M.

THE TIGRIS PLATE. Division II—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; and third Rs. 300. A handicap for Arabs in Casses I and II.
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's WAALIM 8-0 Selby 1
Mr. A. Lookmanji's MISYER 8-12 Dillon 2
Mr. N. Ardeshir's HAKIM PASHA 8-0 Peck 3
Mr. Eve's ORIENT 8-13 M. Hoyt 4

Also ran: Zozan 9-0; Black Beauty 9-0; Talmurlung 8-13; Salfa 8-12; Aasuf 8-11; Blotting Kagaz 8-10; Buick 8-10; Aman 8-8; White Cross 8-8; Azroom 8-5; Faraj 8-5; Sayabo 8-3; Bulbul Hazar 8-2; Kurdi 8-1; Aslan Beg 81; Vita 8-0; Dhiyanur 7-11; and Blackberry 7-11.

Did not run: Badruzzaman 8-1.

The race: Azroom went to the front to make the running from Dhiyanur, and Aasuf. After they had gone two furlongs Aasuf streaked away with a long lead and was chased by Vita, Orient and Hakim Pasha. Aasuf was overtaken before they reached the turn and hereabouts Waalim and Misyer moved up fast. There was an exciting race home Waalim winning comfortably from Misyer and Hakim Pasha holding Orient.

Won by 1½ lengths; 2 lengths; 1 length.

Time: minutes 24 2/5 seconds
Favourite: Waalim.
Trainer: Owner.
1st Tote paid: Win Rs. 44. Places Rs. 17; Rs. 39/8; Rs. 21.
2nd Tote paid: Win Rs. 28. Places Rs. 9; Rs. 13 and Rs. 8/8.

4-30 P. M.

THE CHILDWICKBURY HANDICAP. Division II—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750; and third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in Class III.
Mr. N. Ardeshir's TINDER GEE 8-13 Howell 1
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's INQUISITOR 7-6 Stokes 2
Mr. S. H. Mahomed's ROSSAUTER 8-13 Bowley 3
Mrs. C. Malone's SILVERITE 7-12 Peck 4

Also ran: Gallowglass 8-10; Roi de Montagne 8-8; Love and Money 8-5; Princess Maeve 8-4; Royal Portrait 7-9; Greek Burn 8-3; Dandy Brush 7-13; Qui Vive 7-12; Fine Knight 7-10; Kirkoswald 7-9.

Did not run: Redeswater 9-0; Dios 7-9.

The race: Inquisitor was quickest away and led Roi de Montagne, Silverite and Rossauter. Roi de Montagne retired at the bend. Tinder Gee with a strong run on the outside overtook Inquisitor and after a tight struggle, secured the verdict. Rossauter saved place money from Silverite.

Won by neck; 1 length; head.
Time: 1 minute 15 3/5 seconds.
Favourite: Princess Maeve (bkt)
Trainer: L. H. Hewitt.
1st Tote paid: Win Rs. 84/8. Places Rs. 21/8; Rs. 16/8; and Rs. 33.
2nd Tote paid: Win Rs. 32. Places Rs. 9; Rs. 8 and Rs. 21.

5 P. M.

THE CASTLETOWN PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; and third Rs. 300. A handicap for horses in Class IV.
Mrs. W. Evans' ROSENANTE II 7-2 McCarthy 1
Mrs. M. R. Kasperkhan's POMAGNE 8-4 Howell 2
Captain J. W. Goldsmith's IDLE HOUR 9-5 Dillon 3
Mr. G. L. Lyons' CRINOLINE 7-7 Evans 4

Also ran:—Eda 8-13; Flight Fair 7-12; Tan 9-6; Beneva 7-9; The Fastnet 9-5; Rose-water 8-5; Miss Mount 9-3; Harvard 9-2; Ratheen 8-4; Essex Ring 8-13; Pam 8-13; Pass de Quatre 8-13; King's Parade 8-7; Vallcare 8-7; Virbala 8-7; Glenbuck 8-7; Knight Crusader 8-5; Martian Princess 7-9; Grecian Toy 7-2.

Did not run:—Captain Desmond 9-7; Over 9-0.

The race: Pomagne cut a fast pace from The Fastnet, Rosenante II and King's Parade. Rosenante took command around the turn and comfortably held Pomagne. Idle Hour with a late run snatched third place from Crinoline.

Won by ½ length; ½ length; neck.

Time: 1 minute 17 seconds.
Favourite: The Fastnet (bkt)
Trainer: W. Evans.
1st Tote paid: Win Rs. 589. Places Rs. 135/8; Rs. 40; Rs. 198/8
2nd Tote paid: Win Rs. 247. Places Rs. 117/8; Rs. 29; and Rs. 98/8.

5-30 P. M.

THE MAGDALA PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250; and third Rs. 750. A handicap for horses in Class II.
Mr. Shantidas Askuran's CAVERN 8-10 Selby 1
Mr. G. N. G. Wailes' MOYOLA 7-13 A Clarke 2
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's FOUR KINGS 8-12 Obaid 3
S S Akkasaheb Maharaj's ADO 8-2 Evans 4

Also ran:—Farimage 9-0; Glen Gowan 8-12; Chivalresque 8-9; Puffin 8-7; Freeman 8-5; Jock Scot 8-4; Thaxted 8-2; Belief 8-4 Palm Leaf 7-12; Hector 7-6.

Also Ran:

The race: Jock Scott was slowly away. Freeman showed up with Hector, Belief and Ado in pursuit. Prominent among the others were Cavern, Four Kings and Farimage. Cavern drew away from the others, around the turn and won easily, Moyola coming up with a late run to take next best positions. Four

Won by 3 lengths; ½ length; neck.

Time: 1 minute 29 seconds.
Favourite: Farimage.
1st Tote paid: Win Rs. 105. Places Rs. 59/8; Rs. 121; and Rs. 58/8.
2nd Tote paid: Win Rs. 52. Places Rs. 23; Rs. 44/8; and Rs. 24.

6 P. M.

THE CHILDWICBURY HANDICAP Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750; and third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in Class III.
Mr. N. Begmahomed's FOLLOW ME 8-10 Marrable 1
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's BILLY BUTTON 8-4 Obaid 2
Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy's POOR BAIRN 8-9 Kirby 3
Mr. Eve's VENDOR 8-8 Brace 4

Also ran:—Lovely One 8-6; Dyucosse 8-13; Superlative 8-0; Woven 7-11; Knockdon 7-6; Glowing Embers 8-8; Shri Ganesh 8-5; Sculptor 7-11; San San 7-9; Tusculum 7-8; Ascalon 7-4.

Won by: 1 length; ½ length; ½ length.

Time: 1 min. 15 2/5.
Favourite: Poor Bairn, Vendor.
Winner Trained by: A. T. Harrison.
1st Tote Paid: Win Rs. 59-8; Places; Rs. 34-8; Rs. 26-8; Rs. 20
2nd Tote Paid: Win Rs. 52-8; Places Rs. 22; Rs. 17; Rs. 12.

6-30 P. M.

THE TIGRIS PLATE. Division I—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; and third Rs. 500. A handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.
Mr. R. Kashikhoy's MUSHOOR 7-4 McCarthy 1
Mr. M. C. Patel's KABAILA 3-0 Davison 2
Mr. J. A. Wadia's INJEMAN 7-5 Abdul Satar 3
Haji Abdulla Mana's SANNAM 7-5 H. McQuade 4

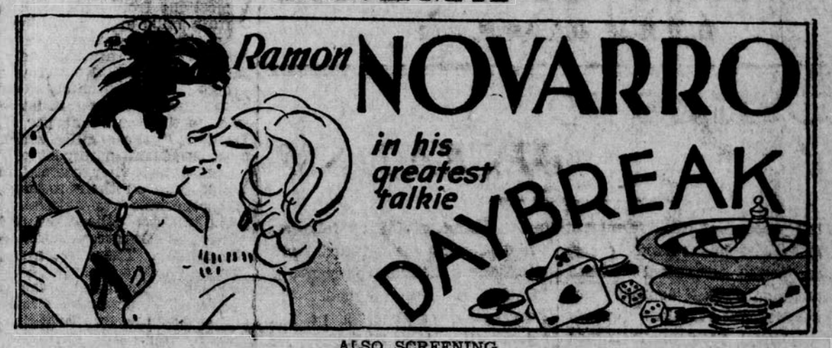
Also ran:—Sarsam 9-8; Pasha 9-0; Collector 8-8; Khumayssa 8-7; Taina 7-6; Jalal 7-4; Walida 7-12; Faithful II 7-8; Lamington 7-4; Bhawani Prasad 7-0.

Did not run:—Sunspot 8-0; Al Hamil 8-8; Anchor 7-9.

Won by: 3 lengths; 4 lengths; ½ length.

Time: 2 min. 22 secs.
Favourite: Khumayssa (Bkt).
Winner Trained by: Imamdin.
1st Tote Paid: Win Rs. 62; Places Rs. 25-8; Rs. 36; Rs. 39.
2nd Tote Paid: Win Rs. 39-8; Places Rs. 15; Rs. 17; Rs. 18.

PATHE CINEMA EVERYDAY 3-30, 6-30 & 10



ALSO SCREENING
LAUREL AND HARDY IN MURDER CASE
THE BIGGEST SCREAM YET SCREENED.
NEXT CHANGE
SHANGHAIED LOVE with NOAH BEERY and RICHARD CROMWELL
A SENSATIONAL DRAMA OF THE LAST CRUISE OF "BLACK YANKEE" SWOPE, DEVIL SKIPPER, ON HIS HELL SHIP!
A UNITED ARTISTS RELEASE

Hindu Youth Who Committed Suicide

Brother's Evidence—Coroner Adjourns Inquest

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The Coroner of Bombay held an inquest this morning into the death of Mr. P. V. Kulkarni, the young Hindu electrician who committed suicide last evening by swallowing poison.

Mr. Mangesh V. Kulkarni, a brother of the deceased, giving evidence said that his brother lived at New Queen's Road with some Bengali friends. He was last seen about a week ago and he had heard of the proposed marriage four days ago. He also deposed as to how a friend of his brother informed him that the deceased had locked himself in his room and how witness reported the matter to the police who broke into the room and found the dead body.

The Coroner ordered the stomach contents of the deceased to be sent to the Chemical Analyser and adjourned the inquest to September 3.

BUS ACCIDENT AT LALBAUG

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

There was a motor accident this evening at Lalbaug when a B. E. S. T. bus passed over a millhand who was crossing the road. The mill hand sustained a fracture of his legs and was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital.

It appears that Sadhu Appa, who had just then taken tea at a hotel at Lalbaug was crossing the road when a B.E.S.T. bus No. 1277 coming from the Arthur Road side was nearing its stand. The millhand did not notice the bus and in spite of the precaution taken by the bus driver, the front wheels of the bus passed over the legs of Sadhu, who fell down immediately the bus touched him. He was immediately removed to the K. E. M. Hospital where he was found to have sustained a simple fracture of the thigh bones. He has been detained in the hospital for treatment.

YOUR LAST CHANCE TO SEE To-day and Tomorrow at 6-30 & 10 P. M.

MATA HARI

the picture that has broken all booking office record. Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's brilliant talkie of the life and loves of the notorious world war vamp spy. Starring the only and one

GRETA GARBO

supported by RAMON NOVARRO, Lionel Barrymore, Lewis Stone, Karen Morley. Also Flip the Frog comedy cartoon.

NEXT SATURDAY

LOVERS COURAGEOUS

A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Super-starring ROBERT MONTGOMERY, MADGE EVANS

at the CAPITOL

BOOK EARLY.

USE ONLY SWADESHI GOODS

Mrs. Hansa Mehta's Exhortation At Pateti Bazaar

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

There was a large gathering this evening at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall when Mrs. Hansa Mehta declared open the Patel Swadeshi Bazaar. She exhorted those present to patronise and use only Swadeshi goods.

TWO MUSLIMS STABBED

Suspect Arrested

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

There was a stabbing affray tonight at about 9-30 at Sidhi Gully Dongri in which two Muslims were stabbed, one in the back and another in the hand, by another Muslim, as sequel to a quarrel. The suspect has been arrested.

It appears that Yusuf Umerkhan, the suspect, Abdulla and Mohemad stay together in a room at a building in Sidhi Gully. To-day the last two were in the room and were about to take meals when the suspect also joined them. While taking meals, it is said, there was a wordy warfare between them and from words they came to blows. It is alleged that the suspect suddenly took out a knife and stabbed both Abdulla and Mohemad. By this a crowd had collected in the Gully and a police havildar who was on his petrol entered the room and removed all the three of them to the J. J. Hospital where they were all the three of them to the J. J. treated.

Yusuf, who has been arrested, was removed to the lock-up after

TO-DAY MATINEE AT 4 P.M.

THE RIALTO

TO-DAY AT 4, 6.30 & 10 P.M.

UNIVERSAL'S DRAMATIC SMASH

SEED

with

JOHN BOLES

Also SIDNEY-MURRAY COMEDY.

LONDON/NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

(Special Service for "The Chronicle.")

—:o:—

T. T. ON LONDON

New York, Aug. 24.
Previous Closing 3.46 3/8
To-day's Closing 3.46

T. T. ON NEW YORK

—:o:—

London, Aug. 24.
Previous Closing 3.46 3/8
To-day's Opening ... 3.46 3/8
To-day's Closing 3.46

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau, 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

—:o:—

OCTOBER

New York, Aug. 24.
Previous Closing Rate ... 7.74
To-day's Opening Rate 7.71
Difference ..... —.03
To-day's Closing Rate ... 8.23
Difference ..... +.49

BROACH EXPECTATIONS

—:o:—

July/Aug. Rs. 228
April/May Rs. 240

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

—:o:—

OCTOBER

Liverpool, Aug. 24.
Previous Closing Rate ... 9.37
To-day's Opening Rate 9.31
Difference .....
To-day's Closing Rate ...

LONDON SILVER MARKET

London, Aug. 24.
Silver Ready 18 1/16
Lower 1/16
Silver Forward 18 3/16
Lower 1/16
Market:—Quiet.

BOMBAY MARKET

—:o:—

Bombay, Aug. 24.
MARKET WAS CLOSED TO-

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1932

NO TIME FOR DEFEATISM

The process of disillusionment of those who had staked everything on the communal award is going on in the country and with beneficent reactions on the constitutional problem. It is now clear that the Premier's Award has not a friend left in the whole of India, except the officials and their few supporters among the European businessmen who have gained enormously at the cost of other communities. It is curious that even the bitterest political antagonists are now wholly agreed on the question of the unsuitability of the decision and strongly support its drastic revision, if not total rejection. While Dr. Ambedkar is angry that he has been cheated of a few more seats in the Punjab, he plaintively writes that the decision has created "a positive grievance by refusing them adequate representation". While Muslims are preparing themselves for the fray as well as the Sikhs, the Hindus are no whit behind in their preparations for the forthcoming unseemly struggle for a few more seats. Dr. Moonje is as much dissatisfied as Dr. Ambedkar or for that matter any of the Muslim worthies in the Punjab or Bengal.

THE PITY OF IT.

The pity of it is that none of these communal protagonists has condemned this award from the national stand-point. The cry of them all is that it is unacceptable because some other communities have been benefitted at their expense, and that it will either be a Hindu Raj or a Muslim Raj. Dr. Moonje, whose contribution to the communal discussion is notoriously generous, has sent a message to the Hindu Mahasabha that "Muslim Raj is established by law in the Punjab and Anglo-Muslim rule in Bengal." But who is responsible for this, if not men like Dr. Moonje on the one part—who, by their words and deeds, have always worked against the one political body in the country which has consistently remained far above the fleeting acerbities of communalism and separatism—and the Premier on the other. The discussion in the Bengal Council further accentuates this communal danger, for none of the speakers apparently touched on the subject from the broader and more important view-point of the whole country. All that they were concerned with was that their communal opponents should not get more seats, though they themselves would not have been the less pleased if they had secured a few prizes at the cost of others.

EVEN AMBEDKAR.

One might have thought that Dr. Ambedkar, now that he has succeeded in his mission of dividing the Hindu community itself, for the benefit of his followers would regard the Award with satisfaction though it may not go as far as he wished. But even he writes that his political organisation, the All-India Depressed Classes Federation, which is to consider the question, will be averse to the acceptance of the Award. It is refreshing amidst this welter of communal protests to read the resolution passed by the Bengal Presidency Muslim League Council, which wholeheartedly condemns the award because it is the very negation of the principle of joint electorates, and thus reduces the Muslims in Bengal and Punjab to a statutory minority. What is most difficult to understand is the attitude of Liberals like Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and of Mr. N. C. Kelkar. The last-named fully realises the harmful effect of the decision on the country and declares that we must say "farewell to nation-building for three generations."

A REPUGNANT PROSPECT.

Despite this Mr. Kelkar advises his countrymen to make the best of a bad bargain as Sir Chimanlal said, and to get "the maximum of power under the new reforms by the R. T. C. method even with the award that waste energy on an impossible immediate reversal of the award" If Mr. Kelkar's advice were translated into action it would mean fighting for power in the country on a communal basis, a prospect which must be repugnant to every self-respecting nationalist. When the foundation itself is defective it would be the limit of political lunacy to attempt to build on it a large constitutional superstructure in the vain hope of seizing more power.

END IT.

Is it possible that any good can come out of the present communal award, even if the country were to try to work it with all the good-will and co-operation possible? It is impossible to mend the decision and only by ending it will it be possible to do some good to the country. Is it not the duty of Indian leaders of all parties to come to a settlement between themselves and thus unsettle the Premier's plans? If that is impossible, then the only course left to Nationalist India is to reject the decision, and refuse to work it. To reject it as bad and anti-national and then to work it for what it is worth is pusillanimous advice. We believe that in view of this universal disapprobation the work of focussing all opposition and channelling it into more useful directions will be the easier, and that is a task which should appeal to all patriotic Indians. This no time for defeatist counsels.

Mills And Swadeshi

"A member of the Mill-owners' Association" has given a crushing retort to the "Times of India's" leader on "A Question to the Mill-owners." "Cotton Merchant," writing to our contemporary on August 20, stated that eleven Indian and 17 non-Indian mills were on the boycott list in a recent issue of the Congress Bulletin and he jumped to the conclusion that "the majority of mills in India have presumably come to some arrangement with Congress, thereby assisting actively or tacitly the machinations of an illegal body." Commenting on this letter, the "Times of India" said that, if the managing agents of the mills that were not on the boycott list "have given the necessary assurances to which Government do not boycott are intriguing with officials. The basis for any discrimination between mills is very simple and well-known, apart from any suggestions from the Congress. Certain mills are more Swadeshi than others and there are a few which cannot appropriately be called Swadeshi. Now that many people are intensely earnest about Swadeshi and insist whenever possible on "cent per cent. Swadeshi," those mills which are most Swadeshi in respect of the raw materials they use and of the composition of their management and otherwise are naturally more popular than others, even irrespective of Congress guidance in the matter. There are any number of leaders and Swadeshi Leagues calling upon the people specially to patronise those concerns that are Swadeshi in every possible way.

UNNECESSARY DISCRIMINATION.

Only a few days ago the Indian Merchants' Chamber urged in their memorandum submitted to the Tariff Board that the protected concerns should have a majority of Indian Directors and Indian shareholders, that they should place all their insurance with companies registered in this country, atd that, as far as possible, they should give preference to stores produced in India and encourage the use of Swadeshi. coal. These are all sound suggestions and the public accept them even without Congress guidance. There are so many concerns that cannot be properly called Swadeshi but yet attempt to exploit the Swadeshi sentiment that some discrimination is necessary on the part of the public.

As regards the insinuation that the Congress is tyrannising over the majority of the mills, "A Member of the Mill-owners' Association" very pertinently remarks that it is absurd to believe that more than 200 mills submit to dictation from any particular body against their own interests and adds: "If ever an understanding exists between the overwhelming majority of no less than 200 mills' and Congress, it is because the public or consumers have now been daily and increasingly saturated with the passion for supporting our Indian made goods as far as possible, and we have realised and have found as practical businessmen that Congress has really helped and fostered that feeling of 'swadeshism.'"

NOTHING WRONG.

It is certainly not wrong, morally or legally, for the mills to try to follow the Swadeshi cult to the best of their aoility just because the Congress joins or leads others in spreading that cult. Nor is it wrong, morally or legally for any one to popularise by lawful means Khaddar or Prohibition or the removal of 'Untouchability' just because the Congress has included all these activities in its constructive programme. As for the contention that because many mills follow the Swadeshi cult, encouraged by the Congress among other bodies, they have no right to expect protection from Government, it is a silly argument except on the preposterous assumption that Government are opposed to Swadeshi.

VON PAPEN AND NAZIS

—:o:—

The direct challenge to the German Government by Hitler, on behalf of his condemned followers, who have been sentenced to pay the highest penalty for their brutal outrages on defenceless Socialists, is going to be taken up by von Papen. For the present condition the Chancellor himself is responsible, for, while he has tolerated all kinds of heinous crimes on the part of Nazis, he has been most intolerant of the Socialists and Communists. Murders and other outrages have been committed with impunity, and it is little wonder that Nazis came to believe that they were above all law. Even in the present case, one cannot be sure that von Papen, in spite of the brave words of the Government, will not give in at the last moment to Nazi threats of violence. By doing so, he will merely help to let loose on the country further forces of disorder and of even disintegration.

The German Government has issued a manifesto declaring that all attempts to tamper with the principles of a constitutional State and excite political passions will be promptly countered by law which will be enforced against everyone, regardless of persons and Party. No decision is expected until the end of the week regarding the question of commutation of the sentence of death on the Nazis convicted of murder, as the Ministry of Justice is awaiting the report from the judge who tried the case. But communist reprisals for the outrage have already begun. If the von Papen Government live up to the expectations raised in the public mind by their manifesto, they will find it easier to suppress these violent outbreaks of disorder.

INDIA'S FOREIGN TRADE

Phenomenal Decrease In Imports From Britain

(By "A COMMERCIAL CRITIC.")

In these days of economic depression all over the world, India's foreign trade presents an interesting but complex study. Each year some abnormal developments arise making a free and normal flow of trade difficult. It is of great importance to consider carefully the ups and downs in the foreign trade of this country as she is standing now on the threshhold of vital commercial and political changes. The Indian delegation at Ottawa considered how our foreign trade can be shifted into more useful and profitable channels and we know now with what result. The following analysis will enable the reader to have a correct picture of the commercial position of India within and without the British Empire during the last fiscal year 1931-32.

Though the "Review of the Trade of India" in 1931-32, published by the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics is not yet available, His Majesty's Senior Trade Commissioner in India has prepared a short review basing his facts on more important trade statistics.

ABNORMAL DEVELOPMENTS.

As was expected, great changes occurred during the whole course of the year. The chronic trade depression, the very low purchasing power of the masses, the political upheaval in India and lastly the disorganisation in some of the Indian commodity markets are the factors which seriously hampered a free and unrestricted trade. Efforts to minimize the evil effects of these abnormalities on our foreign trade proved to be too short of expectations.

EXTERNAL FACTORS.

The external factors, which threw out of gear the normal movements of trade were the Cabinet crisis in Britain, the utmost disorganisation in gold standards and foreign exchanges of the world, and the growing industrial unemployment in Europe. Since 1929, there is a "world crisis" and consequently there has been a rude shock to the world's closely and intricately woven economic fabric. The result is a dislocation of far-reaching consequence in international trade. International conferences have not succeeded in removing all barriers and disturbances which affect this trade. It is no easy task, therefore, to find remedies and solutions which will increase our foreign trade and simultaneously our prosperity.

CRY OF SWADESHI.

It is clearly evident that the Swadeshi movement is bearing some fruits. Trade statistics demonstrably prove this. The movement almost synchronises with the commencement of the Indian fiscal year, 1930, when renewed mass efforts pulled it out of its stagnated condition. A year passes, and it secures more impetus. However, with this synchronism, the progress of Swadeshi can be easily seen and gauged. If a highly industrialised and prosperous country like Great Britain has felt a need for the Swadeshi movement, with its insistent cry "Buy British Goods", there is a greater need in a traditionally poor country like ours to cry "Support Indian Industry."

REDUCTION IN BRITISH IMPORTS.

The import trade shows more drastic changes than the export trade. It is therefore necessary that it should be examined first and in greater detail. Import decreased by 38 crores of rupees or 23 per cent., amounting to 126 crores when compared with 164 crores in 1930-31. As these imports are mainly of manufactured articles, they show how far the Swadeshi movement is gaining ground, assuming that other things are equal. Besides India was saved from a drain of 38 crores of rupees to foreign countries. But as the export trade also showed a great decline, the balance of trade was not as favourable as one would expect. It is to be noted that the United Kingdom has been the greatest victim of an abnormal reduction in our imports. She is being continuously pushed in the background by her competitors notably Germany, Japan and the United States.

CONTINUOUS DECLINE.

Her pre-war share in the total import trade was 63 per cent.—an unusual and extraordinary feature. During the War, it came down to 57 per cent. and ther remaining roundabout this figure for some years it came to be 45 per cent. in 1928-29. This decline then became rapid and in 1930-31 it was only 37 per cent. The last fiscal year saw a further decline, though of small character reaching the figure of 35 per cent And it is interesting to note that this small decline of merely two per cent., reveals a huge loss of 17 crores of rupees to Britain. This means that with all available help in hands of Britain to increase her exports to India, she is either failing to prevent or not showing appreciable results in preventing a much greater decline.

(To Be Continued.)

Notes of the Day

A Hopeless Enterprise.

Mr. B. Das will bring a Bill at the forthcoming meeting of the Assembly for the repeal of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908. Mr. Das may take it for granted that, his Bill will be thrown out with the help of Europeans, officials and the men who fawn on them. At a time when additional troops are being sent to Bengal for conquering the Terrorists, and when every day more and more young men, are being arrested as "suspects" and detained indefinitely at different places in the country, it is hopeless to bring forward such a Bill. The Bengal Home Member told the Council the other day that, nearly a thousand men had been detained by the Government under the criminal Law Amendment Act, including a few women. The Government would rather strengthen the hands of the officials than take a step in the other direction. Once repression is resorted to, the temptation to travel on that road is great for officialdom.

Will They Flit?

In the course of the evidence by the Bombay Shareholders' Association before the Tariff Board, the Chairman expressed his fear that, if more restrictions were placed on the mill industry, there was a danger of its migration to Indian States, as conditions of working were easier there. We are aware that the scope for the exploitation of workers in the Indian States is unlimited. But that is no reason why the shareholders should allow themselves to be fleeced by a few men. As it is, the Indian mills in British India have never been able to stand on their own legs, without adventitious aids, except during war time. Whenever there is any question of having fewer hours for mill workers, or better pay or housing conditions for the men who make it possible for the agents to luxuriate, the same old arguments are brought forward—that the industry will not be able to stand it. Why should all the sacrifices be made either by shareholders or the workers and never by the agents, who are supposed to run the industry?

Welcome Retrenchment.

Presiding over the twelfth annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Imperial Bank, held at Madras last week, Mr. W.O. Wright announced a welcome reduction of 11-1/2 lakhs of rupees in the annual expenditure of the Bank. Equally welcome is the further progress announced in the Indianisation of the Bank. Mr. Wright points out that during the year under review Probationary Assistants were increased by 16 Indians, and Second Grade posts by 25 Indians, that all the promotions to the Officers' Grade, five in number, were among Indians, and that, no new Europeans were engaged. This is satisfactory, as far as it goes, and we look for further progress both in economy and Indianisation. We have no doubt that Indianisation, even by itself, will continue to improve both efficiency and economy.

A Vigilant Association.

At the previous annual meeting of the Bank, held in this city, some of its shareholders offered, on behalf of the Bombay Shareholders' Association, some sound criticism of the administration of Bank also constructive suggestions for reform. But the Bank authorities then took up a resentful, defiant attitude. The Association, however, continued its agitation, as it is its primary duty to safeguard the interests of shareholders in all business concerns. It is now very gratifying to note that at the Madras meeting Mr. Wright paid a deserved tribute to the Association, saying that the Bank authorities had been "greatly assisted by the helpful criticism and active assistance of the Bombay Shareholders' Association, several of whose members, who are also shareholders of the Bank have been in close touch with the management." We are glad to note that the Association is now making strenuous efforts to improve the management of the Bombay mills. There is ample room and urgent need for improvement in that sphere, and we wish the Association every success.

ANXIOUS ABOUT HIS HEALTH

Mahatmaji's Letter To M. V. Abhyankar

NAGPUR, August 24.

Mr. M. V. Abhyankar, who was recently released from jail on account of his illness, has received from Mahatma Gandhi, from the Yeravda Jail, a letter saying that he, Vallabhai Patel and Mahadeo Desai are alarmed at his premature release and inquiring about the period and nature of his illness, as all of them are much concerned.

Mr. Abhyankar has replied thanking them for the kind inquiries and saying that by God's grace and the Mahatma's good wishes he means to live. Mr. Abhyankar has also sent to Mahatma Gandhi a copy of Dr. Khare's last examination report —A.P.

GRASSBY IMPROVING

DACCA, Aug. 24.

Mr. Grassby's condition is reported to be very satisfactory. He received at the hospital numerous visitors and is also receiving congratulatory messages on his providential escape.

The alleged assailant, Benoybhusan Roy, is also reported to be progressing favourably. Many houses in the town were searched last night and sixteen youths including Phanibhusan Roy, elder brother of Benoy, have been arrested.—A. P.

(Continued from Column 7)

tion of the measure is to clap on duties against Indian produce in November. How would Sir Purshotamdas like that?"

This is the poser put by "Puzzled" to Sir Purshottamda in the "Times of India."

* * * *

There's no puzzle about it however. The point is, not how Sir Purshottamdas would like it but how the British consumer would like it?

* * * *

Twenty-one persons have been jailed again in Saskatchewan for taking part in a nudist parade. Won't someone tell them there is a paradise awaiting them at Nasik?

Tipsy-Cake

"Is it fair or honest to give blame where gratitude is due?" asks His Excellency Captain Sikander Hayat Khan, Acting Governor of the Punjab. Fair or honest, blame is being given in unlimited quantity and gratitude is a drug in the market.

* * * *

The occasion was a dinner to the Governor by his friends and admirers. Some of those present, who had been pouring forth blame 'ad lib.' during the last few days, might have felt inclined to ask whether it was fair to introduce this highly controversial topic on such an occasion and accuse many of his hosts of unfairness and dishonesty.

* * * *

"The Rev. B. A. Nag said Indian Christians were grateful to the Premier for giving them a chance to choose their own representatives, but they did not want the electorate which had been thrust upon them."

Even where there is gratitude there is a snag in it!

* * * *

"By the communal Award, separate electorates have been allotted to the Mahomedans in the Punjab and Bengal and that is objectionable because the Mahomedans, being in a majority, do not require any protection."

And the Backward classes are they not also in a majority?

* * * *

A gentleman named Thomas who spoke on behalf of the Europeans in the Bengal Council delivered himself of the following gratuitous and offensive observation:

"He was not surprised that the R. T. C. had failed to come to a settlement, for the committee spirit was a contribution which English speaking people had made to the progress of civilisation, but imitations of that had always been bad."

Like most of their other contributions to civilisation it is something which only they understand.

* * * *

The ignorance of the poor fellow, however, is to be pitied. The Committee spirit was developed in India when London was a jungle.

* * * *

Sir Atul Chatterjee wired to the Viceroy:

We are confident that the trade agreement will be beneficial to India and we hope sincerely that it will receive the approval of the Indian public."

Some optimist!

* * * *

Mr. C. A. Bueh, Secretary to the Buyers and Shippers Chamber, Karachi, says that the Indian delegates at Ottawa have fully justified the apprehensions that were felt when the personnel of the delegation was announced. What more could they do?

* * * *

The other day Herr Hitler was reported to have demanded from President Hindenburg, the Imperial Chancellorship. On Tuesday he is reported to have said, "It will now be understood why I refused to enter such a Government!" Either he is a liar or Reuter cannot be relied on. We don't know which view to take.

* * * *

It was a curious, not to say an amazing sight on Wednesday to see Hindu Janmashtami processions passing through streets in Mussalman quarters in Bombay, where a few weeks ago no Hindu dared to show himself. Who can say, in face of this phenomenon, that a communal settlement on the political issue is not feasible?

* * * *

Two eminent English society ladies are leaving England next week to seek adventure in a Persian desert. They won't find it anything like as adventurous as Piccadily or Regent Street.

* * * *

In fact the average Persian desert is a rather a dull place. If they want a change to more feverish excitement we can recommend Bhendy Bazaar or Dhobi Talao.

* * * *

"A warning to young clergymen to beware of blackmailing women has been issued by the Rev. A. W. Bedford, rector of Mickleham, Dorking."

We hardly thought that young clergymen were so bad as that.

* * * *

U. S. Bankers have decided not to renew the credit of the 50,000,000 dollars which is due from Britain. It does'nt matter much. There's more gold in India.

* * * *

"The right retort for Britain if India wants to delay considera-

(Continued in Column 6)

ERRORS OF RETRENCHMENT

Are Indians Unduly Sacrificed?

(By B. G. HORNIMAN).

I have received a long letter from a correspondent—not for publication I am warned as the writer is in Government service—asking me to take up "the question of injustice to Indian Government servants, which is rife in measures of retrenchment at the present time" and wondering why I have not already done so "in view of the fact that a Reorganisation Committee is now sitting in Poona and cases of such injustice are likely to increase as a result of its recommendations."

A FREQUENT COMPLAINT.

Where injustice can be shown to exist, or even hardship which can be redressed without detriment to the aim which retrenchment measures have in view. I should always be glad to ventilate it and do what I could to have it remedied. I have frequently heard the complaint that since Government relies on the recommendation of departmental heads, and these are mostly Europeans, there is a tendency when there is a question of choice between retrenching a European or an Anglo-Indian and an Indian to decide in favour of the former.

This suggestion is repeated by the writer of the letter I have just mentioned. but the unfortunate thing is that he does not trouble to quote specific instances in support of his somewhat serious allegation. If he will be good enough to send me whatever evidence he has on the matter I can consider it and deal with it for the benefit of the public and the Committee that is now sitting, whose terms of reference I take it are wide enough to reconsider all cases of retrenchment that have been or are about to be carried out as a result of the recommendation of the Committee that sat last year.

MY SHORTCOMINGS.

This same correspondent takes me to task for giving all my attention, as he says, to "high political topics" and wants to know if I cannot "spare a word or two occasionally for the more immediate and pressing grievances of the people, which are perennial whatever changes take place in the Government" and he rather rebukes me for not having dealt with "such an important topic as this Reorganisation Committee which is sitting in purdah and making decisions minus the search-light of public opinion."

The writer is not aware, perhaps, that I have already written about the Reorganisation Committee and expressed my opinion of the lines it should follow on broad principles. But I am not in a position to discuss its work in detail, as I have not access to all the material that would be necessary for such a task, even if I had the inclination for it.

ADVANTAGES OF PRIVACY.

Whether the proceedings of the Committee ought to be conducted in public or in private is a matter on which there is room for two opinions. I am all in favour of publicity in such matters, but there are certainly advantages in conducting such an investigation behind closed doors. The most effective committee of the kind that I can remember was the famous Esher Committee of three members, which was appointed many years ago to make recommendations for the reform and reorganisation of the War Office in England and did its work amazingly well and to the general satisfaction of a public that was clamouring for the cleansing of an Augean stable. That Committee, if I remember rightly, conducted its proceedings in private and was probably better able, for that reason, to do its work well and drastically.

Of course, much depends on the personnel of the Committee. The criticism I have made of the Committee in this respect is that it is officialised and I see no reason to modify or qualify what I said. But that does not preclude the possibility of the Committee doing its work well and it is quite possible that when we get its report we may be agreeably surprised.

A STRONG CHAIRMAN.

While on the subject, I may take the opportunity of referring to some remarks I made about the Chairman which were intended to be playful, but which seem to have attracted some attention and may have been taken too seriously by some of my readers. It was not my intention to suggest that Mr. G. A. Thomas would not be a good Chairman of such a Committee. On the contrary, if an official had to be chosen—as to which I am not satisfied—I don't suppose the Government could have made a better choice. Mr. Thomas is a man with whom probably I have very few views in common, politically, but he is, notoriously, a man of strong personality and considerable force of character, with a fine service record, who is capable of and certain to tackle any task of the kind that he is put to without allowing himself to be hampered by preconceptions. He has the reputation of being a man of original ideas with the courage to carry them out.

Any way, official or not, we may be satisfied that he is a "strong chairman" and whether the Committee's report comes up to public expectations or not, it will not be because it has feared to tackle the issues boldly.

DEFECTS OF RETRENCHMENT.

To return to the grievance of my correspondent I may point out that the difficulty of an ordinary retrenchment committee is that it does not possess the wide powers of a reorganisation committee. It can expose extravagance, detect cases of unnecessary or excessive expenditure and make recommendations for economies, but the measures of reorganisation to effect those economies it has to leave to the Government, which in turn leaves it to the departmental heads. And I doubt whether there are many departmental heads, who are free from predilections which tend to produce results that are not always in the interests of efficiency and sometimes not even of economy in the long run. The principles which ought to govern retrenchment are not always strictly followed and the human element creeps in with the usual paradoxical result, that in straining to avoid hardships to one, undeserved hardship falls on others.

There exist no doubt European officials who would always do their best on behalf of those of their own race, and not be particular about the hardships to others that this racial zeal might involve. But I hope they are few and far between. There are Indians, too, who are inclined to favour their own caste or community and I hope they also are few and far between. But apart from racial or communal tendencies there are inherent and irresistible tendencies in many men, which make the task of selecting subordinates for retrenchment a very invidious one unless they are tied down to very definite rules and principles.

CURIOUS RESULTS.

Retrenchment, when it comes to close quarters, is a job that very few men can be entrusted with unless they are made to work by the card. Sometimes there are very curious results. I am told of one Government Department in Bombay where there is only one man left qualified to fill a most important post. He is a European. His two Indian assistants have been, or are being, retrenched. They are both men with a good record of service and fully qualified to act in the superior post. The present incumbent has applied for eight months' leave and apparently the very important duties he has to fill will be at a standstill during that period, for this curious retrenchment has left the department without anyone to fill his place when he is away.

This case as represented to me certainly seems to show that a better arrangement would have been to sacrifice the superior official and keep the two Indian assistants on reduced salaries. I have heard of a similar case in another department but I have not the details before me.

ARE THEY TYPICAL?

Such cases, I hope, are not typical but they show that retrenchment is sometimes effected without that strict regard for the minimum efficiency with which it should be combined, and where it results in the sacrifice of two or, perhaps, more Indians in order that a European on a higher pay may be retained, it makes a foundation for the kind of complaint that I have mentioned in the beginning of this article. It is a complaint for which no ground ought to be allowed to exist and for this reason I hope the Reorganisation Committee will not neglect to review all measures of retrenchment which are pending under the recommendations of their predecessors.

"RUPEE" FUND FOR FIREMEN

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As it is hoped to hand over the proceeds of this fund to the Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade at the end of this month, I shall be obliged if you will kindly let this be known, through the medium of your paper so that those who have received Collection Forms may kindly return them to the undersigned together with the amounts collected not later than the 31st instant.

The response to this appeal up to date has been rather disappointing—but it is hoped that many more contributions will be received before the fund is closed.—Yours, etc.,

G. M. ROSE,
Honorary Treasurer,
C/o Herbert, Son & Co., Ltd.,
11, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

PEACE AT JASK

The Consul for Persia at Bombay writes:—

The information published in Bombay Papers about capture of Jask and seige of the Persian Garrison there is absolutely unfounded.

Peace exists there and all around.

DEATH OF MR. KREUGAR

—:o:—

Has It Affected Indian Financial Market?

QUESTION IN ASSEMBLY

SIMLA, Aug. 20.

Following questions have been given notice of by Mr. B. Das, M.L.A., during the forthcoming session of the Legislative Assembly:—

1. Will Government be pleased to state:—

(a) If there was any adverse effect on the Indian financial market by the suicide of Mr. Ivan Kreugar.

(b) How much Indian capital, according to Government estimate, was locked at in the Kreugar syndicate.

2. Will Government be pleased to state:—

(a.) How many match factories in India are controlled by the Swedish match contract of Mr. Kreugar, the amount of foreign capital invested in them and the amount of Indian capital invested in them?

(b.) Is there any change in control of these match factories since Mr. Kreugar's suicide?—A. P.

WHY NO JOINT CONFERENCE?

Dr. D. D. Sathaye, writes:—

I am a Congressman and as such I have nothing to say about the merits or the demerits of the British Premier's Award on the Indian Communal Question. Those who wanted the Award got it and as expected every one of them is displeased with it. The British Premier himself has distinctly stated that if the communities concerned can bring out an eleventh hour settlement or this question he would consider it. I was glad to note that the two sister communities chiefly concerned with this award met at the same place and on the same day to express their disapproval of it. They have said what was wrong in the Award and what was wanted to make it acceptable to each community.

May I appeal through your columns to the prime movers of these communal executive bodies that met at Delhi, to try once more, to have a joint session of all those members that were present at the Delhi meeting, in order to find out a common formula acceptable to both these communities. I am certain that these leaders of their respective executive communities are patriotic. They certainly look to the interest of their communities. But they are all of them also interested in the well-being of their mother country and have at one time or the other taken active part in the political advancement or India. I therefore appeal to the members of these executive bodies to meet again together at an Indian Round Table to discuss and to finally settle the question once for all. They have met in the same city and also on the same day before; now they have to take one step further and to meet at a common Round Table. Another suggestion. They have met at the Capital of India. Why not try now the "Sewa-Ashram" of India in the Yerwada Camp near Poona where the sage is busy with his spinning wheel. Government will, it is hoped, help them to go there, to settle their intercommunal wrangle.

NO REPLY TO INTERPELLATIONS

—:o:—

Mr. Mankad's Passport Delayed

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Aug. 24.

For the first time, in the lifetime of the State's Representative Assembly, the Judicial Secretary refused to answer questions on the ground that the motive behind the questions was not explicit. To a number of questions put by a member in the 8th session of the Assembly, which held its session from the 19th to 22nd instant, what was the total number of criminal offences that took place between 1st January, 1930, to 1st July 1931, how many of them were cognizable and how many non-cognizable, how many thefts were reported during that period and how many had been successfully traced, etc., the Judicial Secretary refused answers.

The members heckled him with a series of questions. The president, then intervened.

The Agency authorities have delayed the passport of Mr. Chhotalal L. Mankad, B.A., for over two months. The applicant, it is understood, stated that he wished to go to America for the study of physical education. He was due to sail on the 18th instant. He is now in a fix as to what to do since he has already resigned his job as a tutor.

B. I. T. CHAWLS TENANTS' ASSOCIATION

Increase Of Rents Resented

The following are the extracts from the report of B. I. T. Chawls Tenants' General Association, issued by its General Secretary:—

It is now common knowledge that the officers of the Bombay Improvement Trust have recently instituted a drive against the poor tenants of the cement chawls in Bombay in a number of places. The drive has different aspects. Some of them are as follows:—

The officers have given notices of vacating the rooms; the officers have given notices of increase of rent; and the officers have instituted proceedings against a number of tenants in Court for warrants of ejectment.

Notices of vacating the rooms were first served in the whole of Bombay in September, 1931, only on a few tenants of one chawl i.e., at Princess Street Centre. The cases went in court. The Chief Officer was interviewed by one of the tenants and in February last, he appeared to be willing to accept old-raterents as part payment of the new-rate and wanted the tenants to give in writing that they would pay at the new rate if the court decrees that way. The tenants refused it and insisted that they would merely pay at the old-rate and were willing to accept receipts for part-payment without prejudice to their moving the Improvement Trust Board for cancelling the increase and asking the court for postponement of all cases till the matter was settled by the Improvement Trust Board. The Chief Officer unwilling to accept this, for a few months and after the orders of the Small Causes Court started accepting part-payment. At this centre the old-rate was Rs. 7-2-0 per room per month and the new rate was Rs. 9-0-0 per room.

CENTRE-COMMITTEE'S WORK.

The Chief Officer also caused notices of vacating the rooms in Imamwada, Mandvi, Koliwada and Chinch-bunder centres on a mass scale, during the Hindu Muslim Riots. As those chawls were chiefly inhabited by Hindu tenants and as the locality is predominantly Moslem, a very large number of Hindu tenants left the rooms and taking advantage of that, the B. I. T. officers are filling those rooms with such tenants as will pay at the increased rate. But the old Mohomedan tenants have refused to pay at the new rate.

At Chinch-bunder and Mandvi Koliwada, cases are, started and similar postponements have been granted by the Small Causes Court.

The tenants from all these centres established a General Association of themselves with Miss Maniben Kara (a Corporator) as their leader, and with Mr. L. G. Pradhan (another Corporator) Mr. Karnik, Mr. Mascaranes, Mr. Chetty as their advisers, immediately after the drive was started, that is, in April last. The main work done by the Centre-committees was to defend the cases and to support the defendants as by a mass-moral support. Another part of centre work assumed the form of realizing rent at old rate and forming of a functioning Rent Deposit Committee. A third side of the centre work took the form of propaganda for removing their grievances through handbills distributed to the members of the Improvement Trust Board.

RESOLUTIONS

A formal meeting of the executives of the General Association was called at Chinch-bunder on last Sunday, where a number of representative office bearers of all the centres were present. Mr. Pednekar, one of the Joint-Secretaries of the General Association, was in the chair. Some of the resolutions passed at the meeting were:—

That all that work of giving a fight to the B. I. T. Board, committee and office, on behalf of the tenants, that was upto this time being carried on through the four centres affiliated to this General Association viz., Mandvi Koliwada, Imamwada, Princess Street and Chinch-bunder, should hereafter be carried on through and in the name of the General Association and not in the name of centre-association; and that it is necessary to have a detailed constitution for the Association and it is necessary also to elect in addition to the already elected office-bearers, at least one vice-president, one general secretary, two treasurers and two auditors. Therefore the following were elected:—Mr. L. G. Pradhan, Corporator, as a vice-president; Mr. V. H. Joshi as General Secretary and Messrs L. D. Walawalker and J. M. Meher as Joint Treasurers.

A FEELING OF DISGUST

By the workers on the spot and such of their colleagues as were present in this meeting, a general feeling of disgust was given vent to the following two grounds:—

When tenants seek interviews, some of the officers of the Trust, treat them with contempt and tell them either to obey their orders or to vacate the rooms, in a spirit as if the B. I. T. Chawls were belonging to these officers themselves. Efforts are made by the lower officers to stop agrieved tenants or their representatives from seeing the Chief Officer.

The tenants are surprised at the policy of the Trust officers in taking such steps as increase of rents and leaving the work to tenants of moving the Trust Board for getting this cancelled afterwards. They consider this as a seizure of the functions of the legislative by the executive and there is a consensus of opinion that this mal-administration should be stopped and the B. I. T. Board must be induced to assume charge of affairs in the first instance and render the executive a proper executive of its resolutions and nothing more.

SALVATION ARMY'S HUMANITARIAN WORK

Appeal For Funds

In the city of Rangood there is a Salvation Army Women's Industrial Home. There a great work of mercy is being carried on many (persons praise the work done by who the Salvation Army have made provision for girls and women who have fallen into sin, or who have been left homeless and helpless on the highway of life.

Recently there came to this Home a Chinese woman who was in great distress. Her husband, not finding work in the city, had gone away up-country to look for work there. During his absence the baby fell sick and had to be removed to the hospital. There, after eight days' suffering, it passed away, and the poor mother not only sorowed over the loss of her child, but also because she had not money with which to carry out its burial. Hence her appeal to the Salvation Army.

The women officers in charge of the Home at once set to work. One went to find out all about the case, and discovered that the woman's story was true. On her return the other officer, although she had never attempted such a thing before, made with her own hands a beautiful little coffil. Then the two of them made their way to the hospital, got the body, and tenderly placed it in the case they had prepared for it.

While this had been going on another Salvation Army officer had hurried to the cemetery and got a grave dug in the plot allotted to the Army. There the poor Chinese baby was laid, the Army officer conducting the funeral service and the two women officers supporting the sorrowing mother as the body of her little one was laid in the earth.

It is for funds to extend and maintain such work as this that the Salvation Army appeals in connection with their self-denial effort, which is being carried out in Bombay during the first week in September. Donations may be handed to Army officers, who will be collecting from house to house, or may be sent to Colonel Gnana Dasen (A. H. Barnett), The Salvation Army, Morland Road, Byculla, Bombay-8.

HOPPING OFF ACROSS ATLANTIC

Three Parties Start From New York

NEW YORK, August 23.

Three parties of aviators hopped off to-day on the first stage of a west-to-east Atlantic flight. Early in the morning, two Norwegians, Thorsolberg and Karl Peterson, left for Harbour Grace intending to take off to-morrow on a non-stop flight to Oslo.

They were followed shortly after by two young airmen, Lee and Bochkon, who left Barre (Vermont) for Harbour Grace with Oslo as the ultimate destination.

Finally, a "Flying Family," consisting of Mr. and Mrs. George Hutchinson, with their two young daughters, aged 8 and 6, and four crew, took off for St. John, intending to make for Edinburgh by way of New Brunswick, Harbour Grace, Greenland and Iceland.

Meanwhile, the date of Mr. Mollison's return-flight is undecided. Though, it is unlikely to be long delayed, the start is dependent on the weather and aviator's physical condition.—Reuter.

SIR N. SIRCAR FOR MADRAS

—:o:—

To Examine Subhas Bose

CALCUTTA, August 24.

Following the Government's decision to allow Mr. Subhas Bose to be examined by his own physicians, Doctor B. C. Roy and Sir Nilratan Sircar have proceeded to Madras by the evening's mail.—A.P.

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OTTAWA AVENUE

Sir Pheroze Sethna Suggests Exploration

BOMBAY, Aug. 23.

"I hold strongly that the agreement between England and India must be considered without any political bias and exclusively from the commercial point of view. India is a component part of the British Empire and if without prejudicing our fight for self-government, we can improve our commercial position, there is no reason why we should not avail ourselves of the opportunity," said Sir Phiroze Sethna in an interview to the Associated Press on the Ottawa Conference results.

Although Sir Phiroze Sethna thought it difficult to express any definte opinion on the results of the Conference on the basis of the limited information that had been cabled to India so far, he thought it was satisfactory to note that the representatives on behalf of India had steadily kept before them the reservation unimpaired of the protection enjoyed by certain industries.

In the opinion of Sir Phiroze Sethna in giving preference to Indian goods in the United Kingdom, one main point emerged that in many cases new markets or preferred markets might become available for Indian goods. Further exports of Indian cotton to Japan were likely to decrease, and decrease considerably, if higher duties were levied on the imports of Japanese piece-goods.

LANCASHIRE AND INDIA

If instead, Lancashire restarted buying Indian cotton as might be the case under the new arrangement, then that would be the re-opening up of that market for Indian cotton once again.

In talking of Free Trade and Protection, he thought, one was naturally led to think of protection to industries. Agriculture must be regarded as the main industry of India and he would call agriculture in the case of India an industry.

RYOT'S INTEREST FIRST

In all schemes for the advancement of the Indian trade, the agriculturist should be their primary consideration. If it was possible to get a favourable entry for Indian cotton, oilseeds, mainly linseed, and grains in the United Kingdom, then in his opinion the export trade of India would be greatly benefited.

India was the second largest cotton and linseed growing country in the world and it should be the earnest endeavour of Indians to find markets for those and allied commodities wherever possible.

On the other hand, he thought, the preference granted to Britain in return was mainly on luxury articles such as motor cars, Machinery, chemicals engineering materials, musical, wireless and photographic wares, etc. These were essential for the industrial development of this country, but if Great Britain was serious in absorbing a fair percentage of the agricultural produce of India, they ought not to object to a preferential duty on British imports in cases where the manufactured articles did not compete with any of the established industries of this country. Further this arrangement was not for all time and if it worked out adversely so far as Indian interests were concerned, there was no reason why the question could not be re-opened after a proper trial had been given to the proposed agreement.

In conclusion he said: "There is no patriotism in refusing to explore the possibilities of increasing trade between ourselves and the other parts of the Empire, If we do so,, it will be the producers and manufacturers in India who will suffer, and it they and not our politicians who will pay the price of such patriotism."—A. P.

TRAINER BYRAMJI'S SUIT AGAINST SHRIMANT AKKA SAHEB

Settlement Arrived At In Appellate High Court

Before the Registrar of the Appellate Side at the High Court, a settlement was arrived at in the appeal filed by Byramji Rustomji, a race-horse trainer, in the suit filed against him by Shrimant Soubhagyavati Akasaheb Maharaj, the sister of the Maharajah of Kolhapur.

Upto the year 1926, the defendant was a trainer for Akasaheb and the Kolhapur Maharajah, both of whom were well-known in racing circles as race-horse owners. The plaintiff had advanced a loan to the defendant in 1924, in respect of which she filed the present suit claiming Rs. 17,120.

The suit was tried, in the first instance, by the First Class Sub-Judge of Poona, who passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff Akasaheb. Against this, there was an appeal to the High Court by the defendant.

APPEAL DISMISSED.

Under the terms of the settlement, the appeal was dismissed, the parties to bear their own costs. The plaintiff was to receive Rs. 17,120, being the full amount claimed in the suit. Out of the amount deposited by the defendant in court, the plaintiff was to receive the above amount and the balance to be paid back to the defendant.

Dacoits' Novel Method

—:o:—

A dacoity was committed on Aug. 18, in a novel way, in the house of Babu Sabeswar Bhatta of Bishnupur, a village about five miles from Bogerhat.

It is reported that ten or twelve men armed with deadly weapons entered the cowshed of Sarbeswar Babu and tied the mouth of his cows with ropes, as a result of which the cows began to groan. On hearing the sound, Sarbeswar Babu opened the door of his house to see what the matter was. At once some of the dacoits approached him with "ramdaos" in hands and threatened to kill him if he opposed. He immediately slipped back, and the dacoits then entered the house, ransacked it and decamped with cash and jewellery.

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT

—:o:—

Indian To Act As Chief Justice

MR. C. C. GHOSE'S APPOINTMENT

SIMLA, August 24.

The following communique has been issued:—

The Governor-General-in-Council has appointed the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Charu Chander Ghose, Kt., Barrister-at-Law, to perform the duties of the Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court during the absence on leave of the Hon. Sir G. C. Rankin, Kt., Barrister-at-Law, from August 27 to September 1 or until further orders. —A.P.

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GERMAN ARMY REFORM

SCHLEICHER'S SCHEME

Free From Treaty Restrictions

I understand writes the diplomatic correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph," that the lines on which Gen. von Schleicher contemplates the reorganisation of the Reichswehr are similar to those outlined at Geneva some months ago by the then Chancellor, Dr. Bruening to Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Stimson, and Signor Grandi.

Indeed it is probable that both Dr. Bruening and the present German Defence Minister based their arguments on the same scheme, which presumably, had been prepared some time before by the Reichswehr Ministry.

This scheme postulates certain highly material deviations from the military clauses of the Versailles Treaty. But it was felt by the British, American, and Italian delegates, when it was first submitted by Chancellor Bruening, that the success of the Disarmament Conference would depend in a considerable measures on the "free" acceptance by Germany of a new plan for the limitation and reduction of military armaments. Such a plan would cover a period of 10, 12, or 15 years.

SHORTER SERVICE.

Dr. Bruening like Gen. von Schleicher now, did not ask for any numerical increase of the existing Reichswehr. He pleaded, however, for a reduction of the period of service from the present twelve to one of four, three, or even two years—on the ground that a man leaving the army after twelve years was unfitted for civilian business. The suggested reduction would also tend to remedy the existing paucity of ablebodied reservists for the Reichswehr.

Again, with regard to equipment Dr. Bruening did not claim for the Reichswehr the heavy armaments still in use in the leading armies of the world, but such armaments (no doubt in proportion to the size of the Reichswehr) as would still be retained by those armies after the operation of the "qualitative" method of reduction favoured by Britain, America, and Italy.

For instance, if the heaviest field artillery were to be limited to a 6-inch calibre, Germany should be entitled to her quota of 6-inch guns, and not restricted, as under the Versailles Treaty, to 4.1-inch guns. It would be the same with tanks and aeroplanes, weapons forbidden to Germany by the Versailles Treaty.

BRITAIN FAVOURABLE.

Whilst naturally reserving their definite and detailed views, the general consensus of opinion among the chief delegates of Britain, America, and Italy was distinctly favourable to some of these German contentions, some of which had been anticipated in the "qualitative" method of disarmament.

Gen. von Schleicher has put the German military case more bluntly than Dr. Bruening, first, because he is a soldier, and perhaps because of the election. But, in substance, there is no appreciable difference in their respective demands.

BODY IN TRUNK

—:o:—

Moslem Youth Charged With Murder

A Moslem youth named Chirkut Durzi was charged before Mr. P. R. Sinha, Deputy Magistrate of Howrah, with murder and with causing the disappearance of evidence of an offence committed.

The prosecution case was that a youth was seen carrying a trunk and walking towards Patuapara in Lillooah. Some people on the road-side wanted to know what was in the trunk when the youth told them that it contained a sewing machine and other articles, which he was taking from Bally to Lillooah. Not satisfied with the answer, they wanted to see the contents when the youth put the trunk down on the road and went away on the pretext of calling a constable. As he did not return, people in the locality suspected that something was wrong and sent for the police, who took the trunk to the Bally thana and opened it, when they found the bodyy of a man inside, with the throat cut.

The prosecution alleged that the body was identified as that of Sofi Durzi, a tailor of Goabagan, Calcutta. Following investigation the police arrested Chirkut Durzi, who was said to have been an assistant in Sofi Durzi's shop at the former's village in Goralpore District. It was also stated that the accused was a cousin of the dead man.

The hearing was adjourned.

MAKING G. P. O. MORE EFFICIENT

Thorough Overhaul Suggested

LONDON, Aug. 23.

Proposals for improving the organisation of the General Post Office are contained in the unanimous report of the committee, presided over by Lord Bridgeman, which was set up by the Post Master General to inquire whether any changes in the constitution, status and system of the Post Office would be in the public interest.

The report rejects the suggestion made by some critics that the status of the Post Office should be changed to that of a public utility corporation. It maintains that parliamentary control is essential in a business of such a national character. It recommends, however, that the present secretariat, which it criticises for its "rigid bureaucracy," would be replaced by a board of representatives of various functions, involved under the chairmanship of the Post Master General and with the Director-General who would, in effect, be the general manager, as the deputy chairman. The policy of the Post Office should be decided by this board and carried out all over country by a reorganisation staff.

EARMARKED SUM.

Instead of all the profits of the Post Office being taken away by the Treasury, a sum might be fixed for three years at some figure approximate to the present amount, which revenue absorbs leaving any excess to be used for the improvement of the service.

Engineering and research should be brought into more intimate touch with the general problems of administration.

The telegraph service would be completely amalgamated with the telephone service. Staff management should be decentralised to the fullest possible extent and the right of appeal to headquarters restricted.

The telegraph service should be consulted on general policy and be regarded as the connecting link between the Post Office and the public.

The report declares that on the whole the Post Office performs the services for which it is responsible with remarkable efficiency.

ON THE RIGHT LINES.

The Post-Master General, Sir Kingsley Wood, expresses gratification at the conclusions, and points out that the recommendations regarding a change in relationship between the Treasury and the Post Office have been advocated by many of his predecessors and in the ranks of the Post Office Service itself. Major Atlee, Post-Master General in the late Labour Government also considers that the report and the recommendations are on the right lines.—B.O.W.

Scouting In Broach

(From A Correspondent.)

BROACH, Aug. 23

Scouting in the district has gained fresh impetus by the visit of Mr. M. V. Venkateswaran, the Provincial Scout Secretary. He has been having a busy programme visiting various centres of work as also the various high schools individually. The first centre visited was Ankleswer. He also visited the neighbouring village of "Divi" where a flourishing village troop has been demonstrating what scouting could do to villages by clearing the village lanes and roads, and by distributing medicines to those in need of them.

From Ankleswar the secretary went to Broach and has just finished his programme including visits and talks in all the High schools. The collector of Broach, Mr. G. K. Joshi, showed interest in the movement by inviting all the head masters, scout masters and some prominent citizens including Diwan Bahadur Malji Khan Bahadur Balsara and Khan Saheb Lala and discussing the possibilities of a District Union to promote the cause of scouting in the district.

Speaking under the auspice of the Teachers' Union on "Teachers and World Peace," Mr Venkateswaran traced the chief causes of international friction and misunderstandings leading to war. The world was not rich enough, either in men or money to face another titanic struggle. Commonsense, not merely sentiment, asked for universal peace in the interests of the development of national cultures, and individual growth.

The speaker also referred to the part which India might play in the matter of creating confidence between nations and other groups. In his opinion, India and Indians were eminently fitted by their age-long training in toleration to handle International questions impartially. He leaves this place for Godhra to-day.

NUDE PARADE—NOT AT NASIK

SANORA, August 23.

A Saskatchewan parade by a large number of naked Dukhobors (members of a fanatical Russian set, "Sons of Freedom,") near Kamsack last Sunday resulted in 21 women and 18 men being tried here to-day on the charges of parading in nude. Twelve men were sentenced to three years' penal servitude and six others to lesser terms. One woman and two girls were given short terms of imprisonment while nine married women were released after two days gaol. Others, who were first offenders, were dismissed with a warning.—Reuter.

STATE RAILWAY COLLIERIES

Suggestion To Run Them On Commercial Lines

SIMLA, Aug. 22.

The establishment of a permanent Board under the Railway Board with the Chief Commissioner of Railways or a member of the Railway Board as Chairman for the purpose of making all purchases of coal and for looking after the State Railway collieries and running them on commercial lines is suggested by Mr. A. H. Ghaznavi, M.L.A., through a resolution, which he will press forth during the forthcoming session of the Legislative Assembly.

In another resolution he suggests that all coal tenders called for the supply to the State and other Railways and Army and other Government Departments be received directly by the Railway Board and be tabulated in their office, that tenders be opened publicly and the date of opening, the tenderers be duly notified to the tenderers and that tenderers whose tenders are accepted be asked to deposit 10 per cent. of the value of their tenders as a security against the non-fulfilment of contracts which will be liable to forfeiture in the event of their failure to deliver the coal contracted for within the prescribed time.

A series of questions will also be asked by Mr. Ghaznavi reflecting the grievance that all tenders dealt with by the Chief Mining Engineer except those for the State Railways are opened in camera. Specific cases of favouritism and irregularities detrimental to public welfare have also been brought out.—A. P.

Bulsar's Need Of Another School

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent).

BULSAR, Aug. 22.

At the request of Messrs. Vishram Valji and Chhaganlal Vakil, the President and the Vice-resident, Bulsar Sarvajanik English School, Dr. R. P. Pranjpye x-Minister of Education and ex-Member of the India Council, London, paid a visit to the School.

After going through several classes, he remarked that looking to the number of boys, viz: 383 there was a need for a second school in the town, that the Head-master and the management deserved to be congratulated upon the success they had attained during the short period of two years only. He pointed out to the management the necessity of having a good and sufficient building and recommended to the Education Department the recognition of the School in the near future as it deserved it on its merits.

IN HONOUR OF MR. KELKAR

—:o:—

"Shri Lokmanya", the Marathi daily of Bombay has brought out Special "Kelkar Number" in honour of Mr. Kelkar's 61st Birthday. The Number contains many good articles concerning various activities of Mr. Kelkar in different fields of public life. Mr. Kelkar who is a distinguished literary artist has rendered useful and valuable service to Maharashtriyan public and to Marathi literature and the Marathi reading public will find the "Kelkar Number" issued by "Shri Lokmanya" interesting and instructive.

The "Udaya", a Marathi weekly of Amraoti has devoted its 32nd issue to Mr. N. C. Kelkar. Messrs. R. G. Khaparde, Veer Vamanrao Joshi and Mr. Ramrao Deshmukh, Ex-Minister, C.P. and Berar Government, have contributed articles [illegible]

THOSE NEVER-ENDING TALKS

DISARMAMENT DEBATES AT GENEVA

(CONTRIBUTED.)

The Disarmament Conference sitting at Geneva—which was temporarily suspended owing to the French elections and the events necessitating the formation of a new Government in France—has now entered upon the stage preceding that of final decisions. The struggle for the principles of disarmament has come to a climax, and it has become apparent that two different and mutually contradictory points of view have asserted themselves. The one side is represented by the delegations of France and those Eastern and Southeastern countries which, along with the former, desire that the present co-existence of highly armed and completely disarmed nations should be perpetuated. The other side is composed of the American, British, German and Italian delegations and those of a number of other Powers. Their chief demands are that there should be a measure of real disarmament in the various countries and that the heavy aggressive arms should be absolutely abolished and prohibited.

WHAT CLEMENCEAN SAID.

It is but natural that the latter standpoint should be chiefly championed by Germany, she being he only member of the Conference which is completely disarmed. Besides, she finds herself surrounded by fully armed nations on her eastern and western frontiers. Her claim that the principle of equal rights as regards armament should be established is thus justified not only by legal, but also by ethical considerations. Twelve years ago he was compelled by the victors in the World War to disarm all her forces; and this she has done. According to Clemenceau's celebrated covering note to the peace terms her own disarmament was intended to be the first step towards the absolute disarmament of all the other signatory Powers; and particular reference was made in it to article 8 of the League Covenant which enjoins the States members to disarm as speedily as possible and subject only to their needs for national security and to their ability to enforce international agreements by joint action. Seeing that the Covenant constitutes an integral part of the Versailles Treaty, Germany—having disarmed already—now occupies a position in regard to the Conference as a whole which is not unlike that of a creditor.

MANY COMMUNITIES.

The gaps in the draft convention agreed upon as the framework for the detailed deliberations of the Conference have been filled in relatively quickly, and a number of committees, viz., those for disarmament on land, on sea and in the air and that for budgetary questions, have been set up. In addition, there is the so-called general committee composed of the leaders of the various delegations, and the political committee attached to it. During the discussions concerning the various articles of the draft convention, France tried hard to obtain the consent of the Conference to her thesis, "Security first, and disarmament afterwards." Whilst doing so, she was sharply reminded by the American delegates that the duty before the Conference is to agree upon as full a measure of disarmament as possible, but not to postpone indefinitely the solution of this most important problem. America's demand for the abolition of all aggressive arms, i.e., tanks, movable heavy guns and poison gas, was warmly supported by Germany, Great Britain and Italy; and a special committee entrusted with the task of defining the term "aggressive arms" as used in the American proposal was appointed. After that, however, the conflict between the French view and that of the three countries just named became obvious. France's real aim is to prevent the reduction of her own armaments and to perpetuate the existing inequality, i.e., her own military hegemony.

Germany, on the other hand, asks for the universal levelling-down of all armaments to the lowest possible figure. In order to provide an opportunity for assimilating the two standpoints to one another, the German delegation therefore proposed that the various phases of the process of disarmament should follow upon one another at brief intervals and that the extent to which disarmament should be ultimately carried out should be determined without undue delay. This proposal has been adopted with slight modifications and with the addition that a substantial amount of disarmament should already be effected by the first instalment of this plan. All parties will have to see to it that the clear and unambiguous obligations resulting from this decision are effectively complied with.

QUALITATIVE REDUCTION.

The French delegation had suggested that the reduction of armaments should be brought about by obliging the various military budgets; but this suggestion was not agreed to by the Conference. The German delegate, Herr von Nadolny, emphasized that an entirely different principle had been incorporated with the Versailles Treaty, under which the number of effectives and the numbers and categories of arms which the German military and naval forces are allowed to have were definitely stated. This principle is known as that of qualitative disarmament. It is important to note that the very arms which Germany is prohibited from possessing under the treaty have been developed most intensively by the other countries since the close of the war. The unilateral prohibition of aggressive arms, especially air forces, enjoined upon the defeated countries under the treaty has had for effect such a lessening of their national security as is no longer compatible with article 8 of the Covenant. When, therefore, Sir John Simon, the British Foreign Minister, proposed that the arms and categories of arms which should be prohibited all round should be defined, the German delegation unreservedly supported this proposal. Germany asked that the general prohibition should apply to all those arms which she herself was not allowed to have and she also declared her willingness to agree to additional prohibitions, provied that they were imposed upon all countries without distinction. The Italian Foreign Minister and the American delegate also supported the British proposal. When, in the end, a definite resolution was passed by the Conference, the principle of qualitative diarmament was adopted, but—with a view to making the decision more acceptable to the French—it was added that the question as to whether the arms concerned should be universally abolished or placed at the disposal of the League, should be left open for the present.

TWO OPPOSING STANDPOINTS.

It is in connection with this resolution that the differences between the two opposing standpoints are most clearly pronounced. Whilst the majority of the delegation, including the German delegates, generally desire effective disarmament to come, the French would like to side-track the whole question. For this reason they have now proposed that an international army subject to the control of the League should be established and that the prohibited heavy arms should be placed at the disposal of this army. The real meaning of the French proposal is plain. France desires to leave the present level of armaments unchanged and—by seemingly transferring to the League of Nations the most effective and the most modern categories of arms—to retain her own control over them. In view of the huge military supremacy of France there could never be a possibility of using such an international army against her, whilst she would always be able, by exercising her influence upon the League, to obtain control over the other armies and to force them to come to her aid in any international conflict. The military aspects of the French plan are clearly described by the French general Aubier in an article contributed by him to "France Militaire". "One need not have occupied a high position in the army and, indeed, one need not even be a military expert," he says "to realize the quasi insurmountable difficulties of the scheme, or to put it bluntly, its futility. Who would act as the commander-in-chief of such an international army? And what about its head quarters, its reinforcement centres, its intelligence service, the organisation of its transports and communications, etc?" The same author writes in a similar strain about the internationalization of commercial aviation, which, in fact would really amount to the militarization of civil aviation in favour of France.

It is evident therefore, that the Geneva Conference will have to solve a good many difficult problems before further advance will have been made towards international pacification and the restoration of confidence without which world prosperity cannot be expected to return.

INDIAN TEXTILE PAGE.

Research In Textile Industry

Problems Of Fine Weaving

Under the auspices of the Bombay Textile And Egineering Association the subject of the "Problems of Fine Weaving" was discussed at a recent of meeting. Mr. C. D. Bhabha of the Swadeshi Mills Kurla opened the subject. At the outset he stated that the manufacture of cloth from the fine yarn like that of the yarn from fine cotton, presented certain difficulties, with the existing range of macninery installed for the production of coarse or medium quality cloths. Until these difficulties were solved weaving of fine yarns would not be successful.

Describing the process of winding Mr. Bhabha stated that the fine yarns above 40s was wound on a vertical spindle winding machine on to warpers' bobbins. The question was whether a winding machine suitable for 10s-20s was also suitable for 60s yarn. In order to get hard, well-made bobbins, the drag on the yarn and the speed of the spindle played an imporant part. All sorts of abrasive frictional devices such as flannel covered knee board and hair brushes, which were necessary only for coarse counts, should be replaced by some porcelain or glass tubes over and under which the fine thread should be made to pass on its way to the warpers' bobbin. So far as the question of the reduction in speed was concerned there was no necessity of any such reduction in speed as the damage to the yarn was done mostly on account of the abrasive methods of tentioning in vogue for coarse counts. He suggested that introduction of mechanical knotters in winding would certainly improve the loom efficiency espcially in fine counts as 75 per cent of breakages on the loom were due to hand tied knots which cannot pass without breaking through fine 72s to 120s reeds during weaving.

PROBLEM OF WAGES.

The operatives in winding who were accustomed to work on coarse counts were required to work on fine counts and this change necessitated the serious consideration of the question of wages for fine counts. As the system of wages was based on the weight of yarn wound, the rate per lb. of yarn was required to be increased as the weight produced with the same number of spindles per winder would be less in a given time, in order that the winder earns the same or little more wages. The problem of fixing the wages demanded the attention of the weaving masters who should see that the cost of production was not increased at the same time the worker was benefited. The speaker here suggested that either the number of spindles per winder should be propertionately increased as the counts became finer and something like 10 to 15 per cent higher rate per lb. should be given for careful handling of fine yarn, or the introduction of a method in Japan should be followed. This method was the adjustment of the spindles per winder to the average highest counts. When the Japanese mills went over to coarser counts, instead of making any change in the number of spindles per winder or the rate per lb., what was done was, the extra assistance, given to the winders by employing a few hands for the whole department, whose duty would be to piece up, replace empty bobbins, etc. This intelligent idea no doubt kept the cost of production within limits without any serious trouble on account of the change in rates among workers so common in India.

Regarding the fixed aperture in the clearer guides it was stated that the adjustable guides should be introduced so that the aperture can be increased or decreased according to the counts of the yarn. This would result in an advantage as big knots would not pass away through the aperture without a breas.

REDUCE STRAIN ON YARN.

Coming to the next important process of warping yarn from warpers' boobins Mr. Bhabha advocated no change in the speed for fine counts but strongly advised the reduction in the strain put upon the yarn when unwinding from the warpers' bobbins. The use of brass rods and thin drop pins was recommended for lowering the friction. Regarding the question of wages in warping for fine yarn he stated that the weight of, say, 60s yarn would be half that of 30s and therefore the rate should be doubled but as the fine yarn required less creeling on account of the extra length of yarn on the bobbin, the efficiency of the machine increased, so, the rate would be double that of the 30s less about 20 per cent or even more depending upon the circumstances.

Mr. Bhabha then remarked that the high speed cone winding machine practically minimised the pull on the yarn as the yarn was unwound from the stationary cone and not from the revolving warpers' bobbins as was the ease in the existing warping machine.

Generally the fine yarns were sized only for strength and as such size percent age was about 10 to 15. Pure starches like sago, farina and maize with 10 per cent of tallow, ½ to 1 per cent of caustic soda and about 4 per cent of zinc chloride formed the light size.

BEAM MANAGEMENT.

Fine warp beams sized more or less with the above mixture remained for a very long time in the wearing shed sometimes from three to four months depending upon the counts and the setting of the cloth. Under varying conditions of atmosphere considerable difficulties were being experienced in managing the beam in the weaving shed. The sized beam though alright in weight would not weave well when it reaches its central portion. The reason for this was, perhaps, the starch used for sizing, which might have lost its consistency. It was here suggested that it was always an advantage to use more than one starches in the size mixing; if one of the starches lost its adhesive capacity due either to faulty preparation of the size mix.

(Continued on page 10).

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PRESENT DISTRESS

SEARCH FOR A WAY OUT

Educators In Conference

NICE, (By Mail).

Luminous vistas of the new order to which, at Lausanne, the British Prime Minister bids us direct our gaze are revealed in the programme of the sixth World Conference of the New Education Fellowship, which opened here. Representative educationists of forty-two nation have met for a fornight's intensive communion, as compared with forty-five at the last Congress at Elsinore.

These are not teachers in the ordinary sense, such as have their own professional and so to speak, technical assemblies. Nor can they be dismissed airily as "reformers and cranks." They are, however, pioneers—Dr. Montessori, M. Jean Piaget of the Institut Rouseau, Geneva, Fernando de los Rios, of Spain (who as Minister of Public Instruction, has just had the proud privilege of founding an international university at San Sebastian), Professor Harold Rugg, of the U.S.A. and the like are names known far beyond their own countries—and, above all, they are the fertilisers without whose aid humanity could not grow to be worthy of its great estate in that new era to which we all aspire in our hearts.

KEY-NOTE.

They key-note of the Conference is exhilaration. Amid so many portents and prophecies of woe to-day, it is a real tonic to be among men and women who are so intent on the task in hand that they have no eyes for the ephemeral world of politics. They would indeed reject with scorn any idea that the task of education is to save the old world—of international anarchy, of separateness, and of mental and physical maladjustments. Their movement is a living protest against the unhappy lot of most educators who perforce tread the daily mill, expressing and rationalising the social economic and political status quo, because they dare not challenge the society from which they and their schools derive their subsistence.

The 'motif' of this conference is "Education and Changing Society." Contributions to the main lecture programme are coming from such well-known public figures as Lord Lugard, Sir Norman Angell, John Dewey, M Henri Bonnet, Director of the Institute of International Co-operation in Paris), Dr. Elizabeth Rotten, and Dr. C. H. Becker. There are to be sectional meetings every day at which specialists will discuss among themselves the problems of the nursery school, the rural school, family environment and its relation to child psychology, vocational training, bi-lingualism, education for leisure at school and afterwards, etc. Special attention is being paid to the arts—design, eurythmics etc., as the chief outlet for creative self-expression. Finally, study courses are being organised which will explore the progressive trends in certain national systems of education, and will deal with the human frailties of child and adult. Dr. Maria Montessori is going to take some classes herself.

CITIZENSHIP

In every case the guiding principle will be, in that splendid phrase of Dr. L. P. Jacks, "the education of the whole man." What is the position, in fact? Thanks to his command over the energies of inanimate nature, man has knit together the separate nations into an organic unity. That unity is a present reality: yet it is virtually ignored in our social and political life. Here is the fundamental cause of the age's distemper. That does not mean, however that the remedy is to be found in cosmopolitan teachings which should deny the rich variety of the social groups that we are nations. In the section on education for international understanding (of which Dr. George H. Greene, of the University College of Wales, is the rapporteur), great emphasis is laid on the need for an individual to be first a good citizen of his own country, a worthy member of a national racial and social group, with his way of life and outlook firmly rooted in a living cultural tradition.

What has happened, of course, is that the intellect from which has sprung the technical progress of the last century has developed too far and too fast for the rest of the human faculties. There is general support here for the interpretation which we associate with Count Keyserling, and which was mooted by Professor John Macmurray in his recent wireless talks, that the divorce of the intellect is the secret of the world's present distress. Education has been the cause of this; education must be the cure. Thus may one sum up the philosophy of the New Education Fellowship. The happy band of pilgrims gathered here on the shores of the Mediterranean may well be proud of their whip, Mrs. Beatrice Ensor and her devoted colleagues.

DR. DESHMUKH'S BOMBSHELL

To The Editor, of "The Chronicle.

Sir,—I hope you will very kindly publish the following letter in the columns of your next issue.

If I were questioned whether any thunderbolt has fallen recently into the columns of the "Bombay Chronicle", I would unhesitatingly point out that it has in Dr. Deshmukh's cryptic words in his opposition to Prof. K. T Shah's motion for the amelioration of the condition of the unemployed graduates. He is reported to have remarked that it could not be the direct function of the University to look after the unemployed graduates and that the University would not be worth the name if it dabbled in the question of unemployed!

I suppose the stage has long since passed away when anybody would question that University education has any but an academic value. Arm chair philosophers might declaim at pleasure about the aesthetic, moral, mental, psychic or psychological nature of University studies, but the fact remains, and is being brought home more and more forcibly to all clear thinking persons, except perhaps Dr. Deshmukh and men of his calibre, that higher education takes much and gives very little.

It appears Dr. Deshmukh has entirely lost his angle of vision, and by opposing a resolution intended to do away with one of the most pathetic aspects of our life, has not only displayed a deplorably unsympathetic attitude, but had the effrontery to affirm that the University would not be worth the name of it dabbled in the question of unemployment.

For any kind of disease prevention is, as doctors say, always better than cure, but where immediate prevention is not practicable, the only course left is cure. It may not be possible to revolutionise all Indian Universities in a day, but the light of practical requiremens should be brought to bear on them.

It is certainly the primary duty of the University to concentrate all its resources to the removal of a disease of its own creation.

Any kind of opposition to this well-meant measure would only display a woeful want of practicality, responsibility broader outlook and human sympthy.—Yours, etc.,

"UNEMPLOYED."

Bombay, Aug. 20.

All-India Ayurvedic Conference

Under the auspices of the 23rd session of the All-India Ayurvedic Conferesce which held at Bikaner in December next, papers will be read in Hindi or Sanskrit on the following subjects.

1 Care of infants;

2 Dignosis and treatment of pneumonia in the Ayurvedic system of medicine.

3 The functions of lever and spien and the diseases resulting from their disorder.

4 Hysteria, its causes and remedy.

5 Research in the efficacy of herbs recently discovered.

The paper should not cover more than 15 foolscap pages and should reach the Pradhan Mantri of the A. I. A. Conference, Benares, not later than the 15th of November. The writer of the best paper will be awarded a gold medal.

RESEARCH IN TEXTILE INDUSTRY

(Continued From Page 9)

ing or some chemical change, the other search at least would maintain it.

So far as the process of passing yarn on the sizing machine was concerned, it was stated that the fine yarn should not receive the same treatment as the coarse one on the sizing machine. The yarn in the usual coarse. on leaving the back beams passed over two guide rollers and under the falling tention roller whose entire weight fell on the sheet of yarn, every end of which was supposed to support the weight of the roller. This actually did not happen during working. Tighter threads were subjected to greater tention and had to bear the whole weight of the tention roller until the tight threads were made slack in line with the already loose ones. In the opinion of Mr. Bhabha when fine yarn was being passed, the use of this roller was not necessary as the tention imparted to the fine yarn on account of the weight on the back beams and the revolving of the drying cylinders due to the pull. This strain was considered more than what fine yarn could bear. It was also desirable that the heavy finishing or squeezing roller was replaced by a lighter one. The emersion roller also could be easily eliminated.

Regarding the speed of the sizing machine it was stated that this could not be increased because of the greater pull even though the fine yarn required considerably less time to be dry when compared with coarse yarn. The rate of wages for fine counts also did not vary directly as the counts of yarn as the finer yarn required lesser changes resulting in higher efficiency of the machine, just like warping machine. The suggested rate was about 20 per cent or even more for cent per cent finer counts.

Mr. Bhabha preferred the use of sliding healds with metal eye in conjuction with higuly polished resilient and uniformly constructed round edged reeds which reduced the friction on yarn considerably on account of the fact that the healds glided freely in their proper places according to the position of the yarn on the beam.

VALUE OF PERFORATED STEEL STRIPS

It was during actual weaving that fine yarn presented some difficulties. The fine warp beams remained in the loom sued for much longer time and flanges of the beam if not properly galvanised, produce rusty cloth. The negative let-off motion on the existing power looms, due to its inherent mechanical defects, was a source of unequal tention over the warp and produced thick and thin cloth, especially in finer varieties sometimes increasing the length much more than what was required, when the weavers' beam was about to finish. The frequent adjustments of the weights on the beam also required careful attention of the weaver. The lease rods in grooved condition was also the cause of serious trouble so far as breakages were concerned in weaving. It was recommended to use the perforated steel strips of the finest grains to avoid holes in fine cloth like mulls. Temple marks were generally found at the selvedges of the fine malmals which sometimes disappear during bleaching and finishing. Some of these became wider at times during stentering process and rubber covered rollers in combination with ordinary ones helped in removing this difficulty and also regulated the width of the cloth.

Mr. Bhabha concluded with a reference to the important point of increasing the number of looms per weaver especially in fine counts. He stated that fewer changes for gaiting up and longer length of weft on the pirn, brought about a considerable reduction in the work of the weaver and it was essential to consider the question of increasing a loom or two as the case may be, so that the cost of production might be lowered down, at the same time the worker might be profited.

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AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Aug. 23.

October	7.74
December	7.91
January 1933	8.00
March 1933	8.14
Middling Spot	7.80

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Aug. 23.

October	7.73
December	7.88
Middle Spot	7.63

NEW YORK.
New York, Aug. 23.
New York. 10-55 a.m.
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

October	7.77
January	8.01
March	8.13

New York. Noon Call.

October	7.75
January	7.99
March	8.15

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Aug. 23.

	Bales.
Days' Receipts at all U. S. Ports	12,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	3,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Aug. 23.

10-10 a.m. Quotations	To-day's Price.
August 1932	5.84
September 1932	5.85
October 1'32 5.84	5.87
November 1932	5.88
December 1932	5.89
January 1933 5.88	5.91
February 1933	5.93
March 1933 5.93	5.95
April 1933	5.97
May 1933 5.98	6.00
June 1933	6.02
July 1933	6.04
August 1933	6.06
Middling Spot	6.02

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Aug. 23.

Sakellaridis October	7.99
November	8.05
December	8.05
January 1933	8.14
March 1933	8.22
May 1933	8.29
July 1933	8.38
F.G.F. Spot	8.25

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Aug. 23.

Broach Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.60
Broach Fine (Good Staple)	5.72
Broach Superfine (Good Staple) C.P.	T 5.84
Oomra Good (No. 1 Staple)	5.64
Broach Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	5.79
Broach Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.94
Bengal Good	4.93
Bengal Fully Good	4.93
Bengal Fine	5.03
Scinde Fully Good	4.93
Scinde Fine	5.03
Scinde Superfine	5.13

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET
London, Aug. 23.
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Calcutta: Aug/Sept. sellers per cwt. 8/-.
C and F Bombay:—
Aug/Sept sellers per cwt. 8/0-1/2
C and F Karachi:—
Aug/Sept sellers per cwt. 8/0-1/2

COFFEE NEW YORK MARKET.
New York, Aug. 23.
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality), Spot:—8-3/4.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, Aug. 23.
Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed Spot, sellers 2-1/2.

LONDON SILVER.
London, Aug. 23.
Silver:—Market is steady.
Spot, 18-1/8
Forward, 18-1/4

LONDON GOLD.
London, Aug. 23.
Bars Gold Fine per oz. £5/18/11
Interest Day to Day Loan, 1-2 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loan 5/8 per cent.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, Aug. 23.
Bank Bills 3 months, 1-39/64 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months, 1-53/64 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months, 2-1/2 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 2-3/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, Aug. 23.

T T London on Berlin	14.54-1/2
T T London on Amsterdam	8960
T T London on Brussels	24.94
T T London on Madrid	43.09
T T London on Milan	67.59
T T London on Berne	17.83
T T London on Paris	88.34
T T London on Prague	117.00
T T London on New York (Closing Rate)	3.46-3/8

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, Aug. 23.
Cottonseed Bombay Hull ton, No Offers.
Castorseed Bombay Hull ton, Aug-Sept. sellers £12/2/6
Rapeseed Torio, Hull/Continent, August-Sept. sellers £11/6/3.

LINSEED.
London, Aug. 23.
Linseed Calcutta, (London) ton, Aug-Sept. sellers £10/12/6.
Linseed La Plata, C.I.F. Hull ton, Aug. sellers £8/10/0
Linseed Bombay. (London), Aug-Sept. sellers £11.

LINSEED OIL.
London, Aug. 23.
Linseed Oil naked, London cwt. Sept-Dec. paid 15/4 1/2
Linseed Oil naked London cwt. Jan-Apr. sellers 16/6

LONDON METALS.
London, Aug. 23.

	£
Copper Braziers	43-3/4
Yellow Metal	37-1/4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	13-7/8
Corrugat Sheets 24 gauge	9-1/4
Tin English Ingot	146

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.
New York, Aug. 23.
Demand Bills 3.46-1/2

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.
London, Aug. 23.
Rozaria Santa Fe, per 64 lb. Cargoes:—
Aug/Sept sellers 26/9
Barletta Russo per 64 lb Cargoes Aug/Sept. sellers 26/9.
Wheat South Australian Parcels. Aug/Sept. sellers 28/-.
Wheat Choice White Karachi, Parcels:—No offers.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, Aug. 23.

	p.c.	p.a. £
Charted Bank of I.A. & C.		13-1/4
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank London Register		114
P. & O. Banking Corporation		7-1/4
National Bank of India		39
Funding Loan 4 p.c.		106-5/8
Conversion Loan 3½ p.c.		98-1/2
Rupee Paper 3½ p.c.		51
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan		67-1/2
Indian Stock 3½ per cent Sterling Loan		78-1/2
Indian Stock 4½ per cent Sterling Loan		100-1/2
Consols 2½ p.c.		70-5/8
War Loan 5 p.c.		101-7/8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.		104-3/8

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.
Bombay, August 23.

	Bales
Khandeish	418
Central India	80
Barsi Nugger	171
Dhollera	1203
Broach	543
Copta Dharwar	103
Westerns Northerns	572
East Africans	575
	Cwts.
Wheat	17443
Linseed	1491
Rape, Rai & Mustard seeds	842
Gingellyseed	676
Poppyseed	106
Groundnuts	1572
Castorseed	6118
Rice	2193
Myrabollams	717
Cottonseed	1358
Downseed	1033
Gram	3143
Flower	503
Barley	92
Jaffree	1873
	Tons.
Coal	61

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, August 23.

Dengal Superfine	202
Bengal Fine	197
Bengal F.G.	192
Sindh-Punjab Fine	197
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	192
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	217
Nagpur Sayner Fine	217
Yeotmal Fine	21
Arvi Fine	21
Ellichpur Fine	214
Amraoti Fine	212
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	212
Mulkapur Fine	205
Khandesh Fine	205
Muthia F.G.	202
Jalna Sallu F.G.	205
Burwah Sanavad F.G.	212
Ujjain Shujaulpur F.G.	205
Broach F.G.	215
Punjab American	215
Punjab American mix	205
Cambodia	256
Mirabilengali	215
Compta Good	225
Jinja	295
Busoga	305
Kampala	315

CONSUMPTION OF INDIAN COTTON

July Figures

The Indian Central Cotton Committee has issued the following statement of Indian cotton consumed in Mills in India. Based on returns made under the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923, by mills in British India and on voluntary returns from mills in Indian States:—

(In bales of 400 lbs.)

CONSUMPTION.

British India during July 1932 168,575; during July 1931 164,797; since 1st September 1931 1,808,857 during corresponding period 1930 1,774,707.

Indian States during July 1932 32,470; during July 1931 28,831, since 1st September 1931 326,016; during corresponding period 1930 306,103.

Total—India during July 1932 201,045; during July 1931 193,628; since 1st September 1931 2,134,873 during corresponding period 1930 2,080,810.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Bombay, August 23.

In full-pressed Bales	2 Days	Since 1st Sept. This year.
Khandesh	418	119173
Central India	80	110683
Barsi and Nagar	171	77775
Hyderabad-Gaorani		22220
Berar		244291
Central Provinces		74192
Total Oomras	669	654614
Dholera	1203	238022
N.W. Provinces		26970
Rajputana		55022
Sind-Punjab		139784
Broach	549	258050
Coompta and Dharwar	108	78091
Broach	549	258060
Western-Northerns	572	35788
Cocoanada		7
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		15709
Persian		2902
American		280803
Egyptian and African	575	252282
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		322
Total	3676	2038389

EGPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
1st Sept. to 18th Aug.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	This year
Europe		150480
Japan and China	2383	740714
Coast Ports		37989
Up-country by Rail		204830
Afloat in harbourlor Europe, China and Japan		11455
Total	2383	1145388

OPTION QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, August 23.

F.G. Broach April/May (1933) Teji Mandi Premium about Rs. 44-1/2/45.

F.G. Broach April/May (1933) Teji on Rs. 275 Premium about Rs. 11/11-1/2.

F.G. Broach April/May (1933) Teji on Rs. 300 Premium about Rs. 7/7-1/2.

F.G. Broach April/May (1933) Teji on Rs. 325 Premium about Rs. 4/4-1/2.

THE SEEDS' TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.
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Castorseeds—September delivery; opening Rs. 32/9; lowest Rs 32/8; closing Rs. 33.
Castorseed—May delivery opening Rs. 33/5; lowest Rs. 32/14; closing Rs. 33/13.
Groundnut seeds—February delivery; opening Rs. 34/13; highest Rs. 34/14; lowest Rs. 34/3; closing Rs. 34/6.

London Share Quotations

Bombay, Aug. 23.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:—

Names.	Latest Prices. £	s.	d.
Millars Timber & Trading Co. Ltd.	0	3	0
London Tin Corporation, Ltd.	0	11	0
Turner & Newall	1	6	0
Associated Electric Industries	0	19	0
Attock Oil	0	11	9
Associated Portland Cement	1	5	0
Underground Electric Railways	0	17	7½
Electric Supply Corporation	2	12	9
Guest, Keen & Nettlefold Ltd. Ord.	0	12	6
Beira Railways	0	4	3
County of London Elec. Supply Ord.	2	3	3
Marconi International Marine	1	3	9
Calendar's Cable and Constn Co.	2	16	9
General Elec. Ord.	2	2	3
London & Thames Haven Oil Wharves	3	17	6
L. & N. E. Ry. 4 p.c. 2nd Pref.	14	10	0
International Rys. of C. America	Dol. 3.50		
Malayalam Plantations	0	6	9
British Burmah Petroleum	0	3	9
Souian Plantations	1	3	9
British S. Africa (Chartered)	1	0	6
Pahang Consolidated Ord.	0	5	0
Wm. Cory & Son	2	10	6
British Treasury Bills (3 months)	0	11	3.2

DEPORTATION LAW

Rajkote Assembly Resolve To Abolish It

(From A Correspondent).
RAJKOT, Aug. 21.

The Rajkot State People's Representative Assembly unanimously resolved to demand abolition of the Deportation Law recently enforced by the State by which the Political Secretary had got power to deport any man he liked for an unlimited time.

The Legislative Assembly of the State recommended to the Representatives' Assembly to press for the abolition. Now people here are eagerly waiting for the decision of the State authorities.

The Assembly also resolved to hand over the Assembly portfolio to the Political Secretary instead of the General Secretary.

Questions regarding the State cotton mill has created great interest in the Assembly.

Health Of Bombay

During the week that ended on the 20th instant, the total mortality 430 was 19 more than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 19.2. These figures compare favourably with those for the 34th week of 1931 when the mortality was 591 and death rate 23.7 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1927-31 when the average mortality was 524 and death rate 21.4.

Out of the total deaths, 130 were among infants under one year of age.

During the week Small-pox caused 10 attacks and 2 deaths. Plague caused 1 attack and 1 death and Cholera was absent.

Zoroastrian Co-operative Credit Bank Ltd.

The following are the extracts from the fifth report of the Managing Committee of the Zoroastrian Co-operative Credit Bank. Ltd., for the period ended 31st March 1932:—

The transactions of the past year have resulted in a profit of Rs. 3,837-3-11. This figure has been arrived at after providing (1) a sum of Rs. 156-12-0 for depreciation on furniture, (2) a sum of approximately Rs. 3,535 to implement the contingencies reserve account which will also provide a reserve for bad debts, (3) a sum of Rs. 110 being Entrance Fees of new members for credit of the Reserve Fund. Out of this profit of Rs. 3,837-3-11, the Committee have appropriated a further sum of Rs. 3,000 for reserve for bad and doubtful debts, and Rs. 500 for depreciation on investments. The Committee proposes that the unappropriated profit amounting to Rs. 2,113-5-0 in which is included the sum of Rs. 1,860-6-10 brought forward from the last year's accounts, be carried forward to the next accounts. The Committee have, in accordance with the bye-laws, appropriated by way of addition to the Reserve Fund, a sum of Rs. 84-5-0 being 25 per cent. of the net profits of the past year.

The following figures show the progress of the Bank and the extent to which it has continued to render active help to its members:

Number of Shares on 31st March 1930 695; 31st March 1931 807; 31st March 1932 895.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital on 31st March 1930 83,690; 31st March 1931 85,965; 31st March 1932 88,365.

Total Amount of Loans issued during the year on 31st March 1930 1,53,161/5/0; 31st March 1931 1,39,168/11/41; 31st March 1932 1,14,449/6/11.

Amount of Loans Outstanding on 31st March 1930 2,03,903/4/6; 31st March 1931 2,07,762/13/7; 31st March 1932 1,83,419/14/3.

Number of Members to whom Loans were issued on 31st March 1930 694; 31st March 1931 8 7; 31st March 1932 430.

Total of Current & Savings Bank Deposits on 31st March 1930 29,360/6/2; 31st March 1931 44,287/15/6; 31st March 1932 52,503/9/3.

Total of Fixed Deposits on 31st March 1930 92,857/0/0; 31st March 1931 1,16,791/6/0; 31st March 1932 1,35,691/2/0.

The Committee have appointed a Loan Arrears Sub-Committee consisting of two members, Mr. H. R. Engineer and Dr. K. K. Dadachanji to investigate into all the cases of arrears and to recommend necessary action in the matter. The Sub-Committee will continue its work till all arrears are cleared off. As a result of the Report of the Sub-Committee, it was decided by the Committee to appoint two temporary Bill Collectors in addition to the one already employed to visit the parties concerned for collecting the arrears. The Committee has also decided to take legal steps against such members as prove recalcitrant.

KARACHI Aug. 24.
The outward airmail for London left at 9-20 this morning.—A.P.

25 INCHES OF RAIN AT CHERRAPUNJI !

Local Showers In Deccan

POONA, Aug. 24.

The monsoon remains weak except in Assam and Bengal. Nearly general rain has again fallen in the Punjab-Kumaon Hills and local thundershowers have occurred in the Central Provinces and the Bombay Deccan.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Bengal, the Punjab Hills and local in Orissa, the West United Provinces, the Central Provinces, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan and Malabar. A few falls have also occured in Burma, Bihar and Mysore.

Chief amounts of rainfall are: Victoria Point 1 inch; Lashio 3/4, Cherrapunj 25; Shillong 4; Berhampore and Jalpaiguri 2; Gauhati, and Coxs Bazar 1-1/2; Tezpur, Dhudri, Mymensingh and Bogra 1; Cuttack 3/4; Naya Dumka 1/2; Amraoti and Pendra 1-1/2; Dehra Dun and Seoni 1; Nagpur 3/4; Simla 2; Karwar and Matheran 2; Chitaldroog 3/4; and Poona, Bijapur and Gadag 1/2

Forecast:—Rainfall will continue in Assam and Bengal and local thundershowers will occur in the Kumaon Hills, Central Provinces and Deccan.—A.P.

Bombay City Rainfall

Bombay, August 24.

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m. of date 24-8-32: Colaba Point 0.01; Fort 0.00; J.J. Hospital 0.00.

Total since 1st June to date: Colaba Point 52.49; Fort 59.56; J. J. Hospital 56.04.

Total for the corresponding period of 1930: Colaba Point 43.09; Fort 49.25; J.J. Hospital 46.87.

Total for the corresponding period of 1931: Colaba Point 75.05; Fort 82.25; J.J. Hospital 75.54.

COLABA OBSERVATORY BOMBAY.

Following is the summary of Meteorological observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. 24-8-32:—

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours: +.051".

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m.: 81.2 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m.: 78.8 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours: 86.4 degrees (3.4 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours: 79.3 degrees (3.6 above normal).

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1932-33	1931-32.
Receipts to date	22-8-32— 231000	10|0000
Receipts Yesterday	22-8-32— 20000	13000
Exports to date	22-8-32— 281000	125000
Stock at Ports	19-8-32— 3316000	2727000
Stock at Interior Towns	do— 1293000	739000
Stock at Liverpool	19-8-32— 779000	917000
Visible Supply	19-8-32— 6573000	4937000
Quantity in Sight	do.— 221000	143000
Quantity out of Sight	19 8-32— 451000	432000

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 24.

3-1/2 per cent. G.P. Notes Rs. 68|14.
4 per cent. 1931/36 Conv. Rs. 96-10.
4 per cent 1934/37 Loan Rs. 95-10
4 per cent 1960-70 Loan Rs. 79|7.
4-1/2 p.c. 1934 Bonds Rs. 99|10.
4½ per cent 1955-60 Loan Rs. 90|2.
5 per cent 1929-47 Loan Rs. 98.
5 per cent 1939|44 Loan Rs. 98|8
5 per cent 1935 Bonds Rs. 100|6
5 per cent 1935 Bonds Rs. 101|15
6 per cent 1933-36 Bonds Rs 102.
3-1/2 per cent. 1935 T. Bonds Rs 104-8.
5-1/2 per cent. 1938|40 Loan Rs 101|15

TAX-FREES.

5 per cent 1945-55 Loan Rs 105.
5 per cent. 1933 Bonds Rs. 101-4
6 per cent. 1932 Bonds Rs. 100-5
6-1/2 per cent 1935 B.D.L. Rs 105|10.

STATE LOANS.

5-1/2 per cent. 1938 Mysore Rs 103|8.
5 per cent 1955 Mysore Rs. 102

CORPORATION LOANS: Taxable
4 per cent M. Deb. 1959 Rs. 74|
5 per cent. M. Deb. 1959 Rs. 88-8
6 per cent. M. Deb. 1954 Rs. 102|12
6 per cent. K. P. T. 1936 Rs. 102-12.
6-1/2 per cent. B. L. T. 1937 Rs. 104.

50,000 WORKERS DISCHARGED

DISCONTENT AMONG B. N. RAILWAYMEN

(From A Correspondent)
ADRA, Aug. 22.

In pursuance of the decision of the Railwaymen's Federation, Messrs. W. R. Naidu and Abdul Kader are touring different centres of the B. N. Ry. They held a mass meeting of railwaymen at Adhra, Asansol, Radhanagar, Burnpur, Bhojudih, Bhagamohuda, Gomoh. Mr. Naidu laid stress on the main issue of retrenchment, and said that 50,000 workers were already discharged. The men in service were subjected to wage cuts, short-time working, demotions.

He added that the Railway Board had authorised further retrenchment of surplus men, about 10,000 men were affected thereby. These constant retrenchment was causing severe economic hardships in the absence of any unemployment provision by Government. The only way, he said, for salvation was for all workers to unite and jointly resist this move. He was sure of public sympathy with the workers' struggle for existence.

Mr. Joshi was moving the Assembly. In the meanwhile he exhorted the workers to get ready for any eventuality.

Several local grievances were discussed, such as, inadequate arrangements of housing, lighting, medical aid, sanitation, water-market, etc.

Drama In A Nest

PARIS, (By Mail.)

Once more the storks of Alsace have proved that their outlook on life is not very different from that of the ordinary human being. In the picturesque little village of Otterswiller, in the Bas Rhim Department, a stepfather stork has just demonstrated his dislike for the offspring of his predecessor. It happened in a nest on the roof of the presbytery.

In this nest were several young storks born last spring. A few weeks ago their father was killed through flying against a wall, blinded apparently by the sunshine, and for a brief period the widow did everything in her power to feed her young. Then a new husband appeared on the scene, and there seemed to be every prospect of a restoration of the happiness of the whole family.

Before long, however, the newcomer began to display distinct signs of jealousy. He obviously thought that the ex-widow was treating him merely as a useful bread-winner, and finally lost his temper and threw all the youngsters out of the nest. His uncompromising attitude evidently impressed the bereaved mother, for more young storks have now appeared.

FIGHT FOR "NO BATH"

French Prison Scene

Mahmoudi Mahmoud ben Mostapha boiled over with indignation when in the early hours of a morning at a Paris police station he was ordered to take a bath. A bath! He was not going to have one. Up to the present he had led a happy life without bathing, and he was not going to begin now.

In vain the police told him that every prisoner must initiate his incarceration in that way. He remained odburate.

"Habit is everything," he said, with solemn philosophy. "If I were to begin to wash myself I should be unable to rid myself of the custom. I do not mean to start." When force was attempted he drew a knife, and no one dared approach him. Two officers and five constables reinforced the warders. But the Arab now armed with an iron bar as well as the knife, was in a murderous mood.

Tear gas was resorted to, but it had little effect on the prisoner, as the windows were open. It was not until three hours after the opening of the engagement that the police, protected with masks, overpowered the man.

But Mahmoudi, Mahmoud ben Mostapha, against whom there were several charges, became quite resigned to defeat when he learned that the bath question was postponed.

Mill And Tariff Board Questionnaire

The Secretary, Bombay Millowners' Association writes:

Arising out of the examination of the representatives of the Shareholders' Association by the Tariff Board, statements have appeared in the Press calculated to convey the impression that the Tariff Board had issued questionnaires to individual mills, and that these mills had refused to supply information to the Board. This statement, so far as it concerns the members of the Millowners' Association, Bombay, is entirely incorrect. The Association is acting for all its members, and whatever information has been asked for with regard to them, has been supplied on their behalf by the Association.

The Association is unable to say in what manner non-members have dealt with the questionnaire of the Tariff Board. It is only concerned with pointing out that as regards its own members, the Association has unreservedly placed before the Tariff Board the fullest possible information on every point, whether connected with the general question of Protection, or the internal administration of mills.

WOMAN OF PURPLE AND GOLD VOICE

Even Kings Followed Her Once

LONDON, (By Mail).

At the height of her fame kings and other great ones of the earth delighted to honour her. Now she has died in obscurity and dire poverty.

It was the late King Edward, who gave Marie Delna, the former star of the Opera-Comique, Paris, the name that made her famous throughout the world—"the woman with the voice of purple and gold."

She could have picked a husband from among the world's richest men, and even princes were eager to marry her. Gifts worth a king's ransom were showered upon her.

At one time it was said that there was no woman in the world outside a royal palace whose jewellery and wardrobe were so valuable.

And yet Marie Delna lay dead in a ward of a Paris hospital. She had been admitted because the owners of the pitiful garret in which she lay eating her heart out awaiting the end of a painful illness had called in the authorities.

LADY BOUNTIFUL.

It is said that even when her fame as a "star" passed, Marie continued to play the role of Lady Bountiful among the poor and the needy of the profession, until she had reduced herself to worse straits than those of the people she helped.

One day, those who remembered her still were astonished to hear the voice of "purple and gold," now reduced to a croak, outside the theatres, entertaining the queues.

She was in her fifty-seventh year when the end came, but despite her sufferings she retained something of her old charm, particularly the sweet smile that no amount of suffering or hardship seemed to affect.

London Motorist Arrives At Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Aug 23

Captain Yates-Beynon, who set out to motor from London to Calcutta racing with the s.s. Manora, arrived here at 5-30 this afternoon. Interviewed by the Associated Press he stated that he had covered in his car 8,600 miles in 44 days in spite of being held up at Quetta for six days owing to flood. The car covered 230 miles per day since he left London. He believed he could successfully race with the liner if he had not been held up at Quetta. The car had stood the journey quite well.

An official motorists' reception was given to the captain this afternoon.

Captain Yates-Beynon was met at Willingdon Bridge by a number of motorists, who accompanied him to Calcutta.—A. P.

KARACHI SWADESHI EXHIBITION

The All-India Swadeshi Exhibition will be held at Karachi from 9th to 30th October, 1932, will be opened by Sir P. C. Ray. Intending exhibitors from Bombay can obtain entry forms from Mr. Muljibhai C/o. Surji Vallabhdas Stores Shaik Memon Street, who is the local representative of the Sind Provincial "Buy Indian" League.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya will also preside over the "Buy Indian" Congress to be held along with the above Exhibition.

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STERN REPLY TO HITLER'S CHALLENGE

Law Will Be Enforced, Says Government

CHANCE OF SAVING CONDEMNED MEN REMOTE

BERLIN, Aug. 23.

Indignation in Government circles over Herr Hitler's outburst and the provoking language of the Nazi press in reference to the sentence of death passed on the five Nazis of Brenthen (Silesia) condemned for the murder of a Communist, is reflected in a manifesto issued by the Government which declare that all attempts to tamper with the principles of the constitution of the state and to excite political passion will be promptly counteracted by the law, which will be enforced against everyone regardless of person and party.

The Prussian Government shall not be intimidated by political pressure in the case of the five convicted Nazis.

WRONG MOVE.

Government circles are of the opinion that Herr Hitler has done the worst possible service to the condemned men and his party by his scathing denunciation of the von Papen Government and inentifying himself with the five murderers. It is extremely difficult, they allege, for von Papen to show leniency, as it might be regarded as yielding to Nazi pressure. The Ministry of Justice is awaiting the report from the judge who presided at the trial and no decision is expected before the end of the week.—Reuter.

POLITICS AND PARTIES IN GERMANY

—:o:—

Centre Holds Balance Of Power

Bombay, Wednesday.

"Germany and German Constitution" was the subject of a lecture delivered by Dr. Herbert Richter under the auspices of the Deutsche Gesellschaft, (German Society) Bombay, in the hall of the Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College last evening, Dr. V R. Khanolkar presided.

Dr. Richter explained how the German Empire was formed by the federation of about a dozen states. Referring to the new German constitution, he said that in the Germany of to-day there was no aristocracy. The German Empire has been turned into a democratic republic. People above the age of 21 were entitled to one vote each. Every candidate was required to get 60,000 votes to be returned to Parliament. There were 36 constituencies in Germany.

LAW OF REICH.

The prominent parties in Parliament were communists, socialists, centre nationalists, liberals and national socialists. People took great interest in elections. The communists had very little influence. The socialists were a very big party working for the amelioration of the working classes. The centre party had the support of the Roman Catholic church. The centre party had great influence as without its support neither the right nor the left wings of Parliament can assume power. The liberals were made up of state officials, professors and others. The nationalists were the Tories of Germany. The national socialists, after the great war came under the influence of Herr Hitler, an Austrian. Herr Hitler was opposed to democracy and socialism. As his policy was considered fantastic, he could not come to power.

Giving a sketch of the political structure of Germany, Dr. Richter said that the cabinet was in charge of the administration of political affairs. The Prime Minister, who presided over the cabinet, looked after nine departments. The law of the Reich, he said, was superior to the law of the country.

HITLER'S OPEN WAR

The origin of the present trouble is described in recent cables. Five members of the Nazi storm troops were sentenced to death at Bruethen (Silesia) on the charge of murdering a Communist, breaking into his house, beating him unconscious and shooting him. There were the first death sentences by a summary court since the Emergency Decree to deal wth political outrages. There is no appeal.

Crowds of infuriated Nazis of Bruethen surrounded the court with the object of storming and releasing the prisoners but they were dispersed with difficulty after the police fired warning shots.

The condemned persons have received a telegram of support from Herr Hitler amounting to a threat of open war against the Government, unless the sentences are commuted.

The telegram states: "Comrades, in view of this monstrous verdict, I feel myself bound to you by absolute honour. Your liberty from now is a question of our honour and to fight against the Government which has rendered possible such happening is our duty."

Meanwhile Herr Hitler is reported to be proceeding to Berlin in order to impress upon Von Papen the necessity for pardoning the five Nazis.

One newspaper thinks that the Government is faced with the alternative of commuting the sentences, thus nullifying the Emergency Decrees or risking "certain internal upheaval on the part of the Nazi masses."

COMMUNIST CRIME

COLOGNE, August 23.

A few hours after the Nazis were sentenced to death in Beuthen, a party of Communists attempted to murder a Nazi, who was in his bed at Duisburg. They fired ten shots at his bedroom window. The Nazi was not hit but his wife was wounded on the right side. Three Communists were arrested. It is alleged that the Nazi was formerly a Communist and hence the crime is believed to be an act of revenge.—Reuter.

FLATS FOR SLUMS

Success Of London Housing Schemes

LONDON, Aug. 24.

The success of two schemes for moving slum-dwellers to modern flats, is described in a report on the Grosvenor and Ebury Housing Schemes, issued by the Westminster City Council yesterday. The Grosvenor scheme cost £431,600, of which the Duke of Westminster contributed £113,650 and the land required for the purpose. One hundred and fifty flats were completed between April 1931 and March 1932.

On the Ebury Bridge Estate, where the buildings cost £157,500, all the 220 flats are now occupied.

Both the estates record striking improvement in the condition of the premises as compared with the former dwellings. Figures show that the number of very clean premises has increased from 278 to 330, while indifferently kept premises have fallen from 95 to 41. A garden guild on the Ebury Bridge Estate formed by the tenants to which all members have contributed for the second month has been remarkably successful.

MRS. MILLAR MURDER

Moslem Sentenced To Death

JERUSALEM, Aug. 23.

A Moslem, Hamadan Osman, has been sentenced to death for the murder of Mrs. Millar. His accomplice has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

Five Arabs had been arrested to be questioned in connection with the stabbing assault on Mr. Thomas Tweedie Millar and his wife.

Burglars entered their home and stabbed both of them on June 30. Mrs. Tweedie Millar died later. Mr. and Mrs. Tweedie Millar were prominent members of the British community at Jerusalem.

BRITISH MARKETS CHEERFUL

—:o:—

LONDON, Aug. 23

Cheerful conditions prevailed on the Stock Exchange. Several good features were again displayed, notable among them being internationals, rayon cables and wireless and mining shares. Gilt-edged securities improved, with textiles on the hope that a strike in the cotton industry will be averted.

In the commodity markets the only item of interest was the renewed strength of metals. Wall Street again opened strong and the strength was maintained despite mild waves of profit-taking. —Reuter.

LONDON, Aug. 24.

Lieut.-General Sir C. F. Romer, G.O.C., Southern Command, India, has been gazetted to be a General.—Reuter.

JANMASHTAMI

—:o:—

Peaceful Festival In Bombay

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

"Janmashtami," the birthday of Lord Krishna, which was celebrated to-day by the Hindus, passed off peacefully and no untoward incident was reported from any part of the city till midday.

Being a bank holiday the markets and the majority of the Hindu shops were closed. The mills did not work and hundreds of workers joined the numerous processions which were a feature of to-day's celebrations.

Thanks to the precautions taken by the police, all the processions passed off quietly and there was no trouble anywhere. The order of the Police Commissioner prohibiting the carrying of lethal weapons was enforced by the police and the processionists were not allowed to carry lathis or big sticks.

PYDHONI AREA.

In the Pydhoni and Mharbavdi section which have a mixed population, the police had taken special precautionary measures and at important junctions extra guards were posted. In the former section, almost all the officers attached to the station were on patrol duty while in the Mharbavdi section acting Inspector Macarthy and Deputy Inspector Raje went round the localities and supervised the police arrangements.

Perfect peace prevailed everywhere.

LETHAL WEAPONS.

The processionists, who were in a holiday mood, generally submitted to police orders and refrained from carrying lathis. In a few cases, however, either being unaware of the ban on lathis or due to the enthusiasm of the occasion some of them carried lathis and bamboo sticks. The police, who were on their vigil, however did not allow this and as a result about a dozen persons were arrested by the Princess Street police while the Lamington Road police arrested six persons for the same reason. Most of these arrested persons were let off on small bail. They will be charged with defying the police ban against carrying of lethal weapons.

A PROMINENT MERCHANT

Death Of Mr. S. W. B. Nowrungay

(From A Correspondent).

The death of Mr. S. W. B. Nowrungay, of Messrs. W. B. Nowrungay & Co., occurred at his residence at Wassoudev Bhuwan, Laburnum Road, in the early hours of Monday morning, after a protracted illness lasting nearly a month. The funeral was attended by many friends of the family of the deceased, which included Mr. Justice Patkar, Mr. V. G. Dalvi, and Mr. C. B. Nagarkar, I.C.S.

The late Mr. S. W. Nowrange

A large number of women were also present and included Mrs. Patkar, Mrs. Subbrayan, Mrs. V. N. Chandavarkar and Mrs. Sirur. At the cremation ground, Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, Mayor of Bombay, made a short eulogistic reference to the life of Mr. Nowrungay.

After the speech, a prayer was offered, followed by a cremation ceremony.

ROBBER CHASED

Reward For Brave Villagers

LAHORE, Aug. 23.

For killing two desperate men who had robbed a man in Montgomery District of his gun, after attempting to kill him several villagers of Chuk No. 12 and Vam Radharam in Lahore District were granted rewards by the Commissioner of Lahore, Division, Mr. A. A. Mitchell at a durbar held at Puttoki in Chunian Tehsil.

A large number of durbaris and gentry of Kasur sub-division attended the function. The Commissioner stated at the durbar that as a very large number of villagers had taken a prominent part in the pursuit of the two robbers the Government were pleased to remit land revenue of both these villages for two crops.

The children of Diam Khan who was killed in the encounter, have been granted a free square of land in Chunia Tehsil and one of the men have been granted a double-barreled gun. The other men were given cash rewards aggregating Rs. 1,900.—A. P.

SCOTTISH FOOTBALL

LONDON, August 23.

The following are the results of the football matches played in the Scottish League (First Division):—

Queen's Park 1, Morton 1; Rangers 2, Clyde 2; St. Mirren 3, Third Lanark 1.—Reuter's Special.

FAVOURABLE TURN IN COTTON DISPUTE

RUGBY, Aug. 24.

The representatives of both the employers and the men in the Lancashire cotton dispute to-day, accepted the invitation of the Deputy Lord Mayor of Manchester to hold a meeting at the town hall to-morrow. As a result of this favourable development, textiles were substantially higher on the Exchange this evening

RAILWAYS' CAPITAL PROGRAMME

MADRAS, Aug. 23

Sir Guthrie Russel, Chief Commissioner of Railways, who was here to discuss with the Agents of the South Indian and M. S. M. Railways the capital programme for next year, leaves for Trichinopoly to-night where he visits the Golden Rock Colony and confers with Sir Percy Rothera and leaves for Delhi on Saturday. Sir Guthrie had an informal conference this evening with members of the Southern India Chamber of Commerce on various problems affecting commerce.—A. P.

AIR MAILS

BOMBAY, Aug. 24.

The air mail which left Karachi on August 17 was delivered in London on August 23.—A.P.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

sentatives at the Round Table Conference ought to be condemned. Mr. Jadhav agreed that it was very strange that the Anglo-Indians had been made a separate community and would be given representation in excess of their numerical proportion. They ought to have been left free either to go with the Indian Christians or the Europeans.

The seven seats reserved to the Maharattas in the Bombay Presidency in a house of 200 would be of no use. They might be expected to win those seats irrespective of concessions. It was no adequate protection to them and the non-Brahmin community would be justified in refusing them with thanks.

Concluding he said that the Bombay Presidency Non-Brahmins had for some time past been advocating separate electorates for depressed classes and so far as the award went, he supported it. —A.P.

IN DEFENCE OF THE AWARD

Punjab Governor Praises Premier's Skill

JUSTICE FOR ALL COMMUNITIES!

LAHORE, Aug. 23.

At Nedous Hotel, Captain Sikandar Hayat Khan, the acting Governor of the Punjab, was entertained to dinner to-day by the ministers of the Punjab Government, members of the Central and Provincial Legislatures and leading raises of the province. Covers were laid for about 200 persons.

Raja Narendranath proposed the toast, which was seconded by Sir Jogindra Singh and supported among others by Mr. Owen Roberts.

The Governor, responding, said that the fact that his appointment had drawn into harmony the diverse interests and communities of the Punjab was itself a happy augury for the future.

Referring to constitutional matters, the Governor said that a long-drawn chapter had been closed and a new volume was about to open. His Majesty's Government, with the unfailing solicitude for India that is theirs, had fulfilled that which had been lacking on the part of Indians by announcing the communal decision. It was a distasteful task courageously undertaken and generously fulfilled.

BLAME AND PRAISE.

The Governor asked: "Is it fair or honest to give blame where gratitude is due?"

If the award was not up to the expectation of anyone, it was for the leaders of those sections of the community that were dissatisfied to avail themselves of the further opportunity afforded of composing their differences.

"Between the Scylla and Charybdis of conflicting claims, His Majesty's Government have steered a skilful course," the Governor continued. "The majority community can certainly expect, under the award, to establish at the polls their majority at the same time the minorities' plea that balancing of seats should not be included in separate electorates had been respected. Generous recognition had been accorded to the Sikh claim for weightage in the province of their origin, which owed a great deal to this brave and important section of our community. His Majesty's Government could face the bar of the world's opinion with confidence that here too justice had been done.

DEPRESSED CLASSES.

The Governor referred to the fact that the depressed classes question in the Punjab had been dealt with according to the wishes of caste Hindus but he assured them that special steps were being taken to see that an opportunity was given to these classes for the exercise of their voting strength in such a way as to allow it to have a real effect on the elections.

Proceeding, the Governor said: "It is inconceivable to me that a communal oligarchy could ever take shape, much less rule, in this province. I hold that had the Muslims secured 57 per cent of the seats through separate electorates instead of the bare majority they expect to secure under the proposed arrangement, even so, it would not have been possible for them to form a purely communal government. As in the past so also in the future, diversities of economic interests are bound to create diversities of political parties."

REFORMS SUCCESS.

The Governor prophesied that the Punjab, which had established a record of achievement unparalleled in the history of the present reforms, would make the coming reforms a success. He paid a glowing tribute to the services and police force for their loyal co-operation and for managing to keep the province peaceful and tranquil during the protracted periods of political and economic upheaval.

Concluding, the Governor recalled at some length the moving appeal made by Lord Irwin at a Chelmsford Club dinner for communal unity and appealed to the press in the Punjab to do its duty by giving lead to the province in promoting an atmosphere of intercommunal harmony and peace.

The Governor added: "It is and will continue to be the paramount duty of the Government to see that there are no disturbances of the public peace which may distract those who are soberly endeavouring to pursue the path of progress."—A.P.

NO DANGER TO MUSLIM CULTURE

T. R. V. Sastri On 'Brotherhood Of Man'

HYDERABAD (Deccan), Aug. 22. (By Mail).

"That the land which gave birth to a number of religions should be so barren to-day as to request a communal award from a foreign people, is a sign of the degradation of our religions, and that religion with us to-day is not the great and good thing it used to be and that a great deal of untruth has crept in. The achievement of communal good—not the good of separate communitees—possible only when all the various religious groups go hand in hand and are one," said Mr. T.R. Venkatarama Sastry, ex-Advocate-General of Madras, addressing a gathering under the auspices of the Theosophical Society on Thursday evening.

Proceeding, Mr. Sastri said that religion was a personal matter and each individual should make up his mind towards the ultimate truth. Generally religion was the recognition of the ultimate truth of the centre of the universe. Though religions were not agreed upon the idea of the Fatherhood of God, they were all one in their acceptance of the idea of the Brotherhood of Man.

The institution of caste, continued Mr. Sastri, was flexible and equality was recognised in ancient India. To-day it has become so rigid and inelastic, that Christianity and Islam in India, according to the speaker, have countenanced this stratifying tendency, due to the age-long Hindu inheritance of their followers. Islam is the one religion which has carried the idea of Brotherhood of Man so far, that it actually embodied in the institutions the idea of equality. The Vaishnavas, Acharyas, Ramanujas and others tried to obliterate the differences and establish the Brotherhood of Man in society.—A.P.

JADHAV'S GROUSE

More Seats Wanted For Maharattas

POONA, August 22

Mr B V Jadhav, a member of the Legislative Assembly and the Round Table Conference in an interview says:—

By the communal award, separate electorates have been allotted to the Mahomedans in the Punjab and Bengal and that is objectionable, because the Mahomedans being in majority in these provinces not require any protection.

Referring to the Indian Christians, he observed that they had not got any separate interest to guard and to grant separate electorates to them against the wishes of one of their repre-

(Continued in column 5.)

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